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Vol. 2. Tucson, A. T., Saturday, November 6, 1869. No 43

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the interests of Arizona Territory.

Published every Saturday at Tucson, A. T.

P. W. DOONER.....EDITOR.

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J. E. McCAFFREY.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW

TUCSON, A. T.
January 2d 1869-tf

G. H. OURY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law

Office in Court-house Building
TUCSON, A. T.
aug4:67 tf

EDWARD PHELPS, M. D.

Tucson, A. T.

OFFICE on the Plaza, opposite the Catholic Church.

F. M. HODGES,
MAIN STREET

TUCSON. A. T.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large supply the best brand of Liquors and Cigars.
Jan. 1st. '69

MAS. H. LORD W. W. WILLIAMS

LORD & WILLIAMS.

HAVING just brought on from New York fresh and
CHOICE STOCK OF MERCHANDISE,
are offering the same very cheap for cash.
Look at our goods and prices.
tf Jan. 1, '69.

LUNCHES
AT THE PIONEER BREWERY AND AGENCY
consisting of
Sandwiches, Schwitzer Cheese, Holland Herrings Anchoves, Potato Salad, Pickles, etc., etc. tf

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND
SHAMPOOING
Done after the most approved styles.
jn12.tf SAML. BOSTICK

B. F. ROUNTREE,
Forwarding and Commission merchant
GUAYMAS,
SONORA,
MEXICO.

Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding goods with quick dispatch. Respectfully refers to

LORD & WILLIAMS, E. N. FISH & Co.
GOODWIN & SANDERS, HON. J. B. ALLEN
CHAS. T. HAYDEN, TULLY & OCHOA,
of Tucson, A. T.

OFFICIAL.

CONVENTION.

BETWEEN

THE GENERAL POST OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE GENERAL POST OFFICE OF FRANCE.

Additional Articles to the Convention of March 2d 1857.

ARTICLE I. Independently of the correspondence which shall be exchanged between the Post offices of the two countries by the routes pointed out in Article I, of the Convention of March two, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, those offices shall mutually forward from one to the other letters, newspapers, and printed papers of all kinds, by the Canadian mail packets plying between Liverpool and Portland, or between Liverpool and River du Loup.

Article II. The provisions of Articles II., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIV., XV., and XVI., of the convention of March two, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, concerning letters exchanged between the French Post-Office and the United States Post-Office by British Packets and other British steam-vessels performing regular service between the ports of Great Britain and the ports of the United States, shall apply to letters which shall be exchanged between the two post-offices by the route pointed out in the preceding article.

ARTICLE III. The exchange of correspondence between the United States and French Post-Office Departments shall take place through the following post offices:—

ON THE SIDE OF FRANCE.

1. Havre.
2. Paris.
3. The travelling office from Paris to Calais.

ON THE SIDE OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. New York.
2. Boston.
3. Philadelphia.
4. Portland.
5. Detroit.
6. Chicago.

ARTICLE IV. The relations between the French and the United States exchange post-offices, designated in the preceding Article, shall be established in the following manner:—

1st. The Havre office shall correspond with the New York, Boston, and Philadelphia offices, as well by packets and other steam-vessels plying between Havre and New York, as by the United States mail packets, the British packets, and other British steam-vessels, and the Canadian packets performing regular service between the ports of Great Britain and the ports of the United States, or River du Loup; and with the Portland, Detroit, and Chicago offices, by the Canadian packets plying between Great Britain and Portland, or River du Loup.

2d. The Paris office and the travelling office from Paris to Calais shall correspond with the New York, Boston, and Philadelphia offices by the United States mail packets, the British packets and other British steam-vessels, and the Canadian packets performing regular service between the ports of Great Britain and the ports of the United States, or River du Loup; and with the Portland, Detroit, and Chicago offices by the Canadian Packets plying between Great Britain and Portland, or River du Loup.

ARTICLE V. The correspondence of all kinds exchanged between the French Post-Office and the United States Post-Office shall be directed conformably to table A., annexed to the present articles.

It is understood that the provisions of the aforesaid table may be modified by correspondence between the two offices, whenever those two offices mutually see the necessity of such modification.

ARTICLE V. The present articles shall be considered as additional to the postal convention of the second of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and shall come into operation on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

Done in duplicate and signed at Washington the tweety-second of February, and at Paris the eighth of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

HORATIO KING, [SEAL]
Postmaster-General of the United States.
STOURM, [SEAL]
Postmaster-General of France.

Opening of the Suez Canal

[From the Examiner.]

The S. F. Commercial Herald thus speaks of the probable effects of the opening of the Suez Canal on European commerce with Asia and refers to the better route of transit through the Isthmus of Darien, a subject we long since editorially revived. The cost of the latter could be repaid in less than twenty years by the increased development it would give to the interests of the Pacific coast.

From a circular issued by Mons. de Lesseps we obtain some valuable information relative to the cost of navigating the Suez Canal. Navigation is free to the vessels of all nations, provided they draw no more than twenty-four feet of water, and all sailing vessels over fifty tons must employ one of the Company's tugs. Steamers can use their own propellers, but side wheelers are not to be allowed that privilige, on account of the wash against the canal banks. For the same reason, the rate of speed will not be allowed to exceed 6¾ miles the the hour. The dues will be calculated upon the real tonage of the vessel, as shown by her papers. The transit duty from one sea to the other will be ten francs per ton of guage, and a toll of ten francs payable at either entrance. The charge for towing will be ten francs per ton. Twenty, five centimens per ton, per day, will be charged all vessels after the lapse of one day, anchoring at Post Said, Ismaila or Suez. Pilot charges will be based upon the draught of the vessel, and will range from five to twenty francs. In the event of a vessel being brought to a standstill in the Canal, the pilot is to receive twenty francs per day. It will be seen from this pregamme that a vessel going at the maximum rate of speed allowed will make the transit from sea to sea in about eighteen hours. The cost to a ship 1,000 tons, will be in the neighborhood of $2,500: but what is that compared with the cost of sending the same vessel around either of the Capes.

When we consider the shortening of time, the saving of expenses for equipping, provisioning, and insurance, the vast economy in wages, wear and tear, and the fresher condition of the transported merchandise, we at once perceive that all European commerce with Asia must select the Suez route so soon as it becomes practicable. The modification of our present style of shipbuilding will probably ensue. Vessels of large tonnage will be constructed, with greater beam and length and much less draught of water. Allowing that only twenty vessels, of a thousand tons each, should pass through the Canal daily—and we believe the number will be much more on an average—the proceeds will aggregate eighteen and a quarter millons of dollars per annum. A canal through Darien would pay even better, for the route would be much more popular, on account of its superior salubrity and the avoidance of those intense heats and frequent calms which prevail in Red Sea. Able engineers believe that the work can be done for less than one hundred millions, while the ditance from ocean to ocean is less than half that of the Suez Canal, affording quicker transit; and the nature of the ground is hard and rocky—not susceptible of being injured by wash. An annual receipt of from eighteen to twenty million on the outlay of a hundred millions is, in our opinion, a pretty good investment.

DOG STORY:—An Illinois paper tells the following tough one about a black-and-tan:—"He was in eager pursuit of a rat, burrowed some distance in the ground, and as he went filled up the hole, behind him with the dirt he removed. He was missed for eight days when one day his owner heard a suppressed bark coming apparently from under the ground, and upon digging brought the adventurous dog to the surface. He was rather the worse of nothing to eat, but beyond that was as good as when he disappeared."

A Terrible Explosion.

We clip the following from a detailed account of the recent dreadful boiler explosion, in Indianapolis, published in the *Courier-Journal* of Oct. 6th:—

"One o'clock yesterday afternoon was the hour assigned for the trial of portable engines and saw-mills, and into the competition several firms entered, among them Sinker & Co., engine builders, and Long, Joseph & Carter, sawyers. The test had been completed, and the victory, if a victory it is, had been won by the Sinker machine. Seven minutes and a half of sawing had been done, with every part of the engine and mill strained to the utmost tension, after which the fires had been permitted to go down and the machine to rest. About 3 o'clock Mr Sinker's foreman thought it advisable to saw up the logs on hand, so as to clear up for removal on the morrow. The engine was started and the task accomplished with the exception of two 'turns.' The pit beneath the saw-mill was filled with saw-dust, and a temporary rest was taken, to allow the colored helpers to take it out. A large circle of interested lookers-on were gathered about the area occupied by the machinery, while here and there over the grounds were scattered twelve or fifteen thousand people. At a moment of undisturbed quiet, while the hum of machinery was hushed and attention directed toward the ring, in which the fast trotting was about to commence, a noise like the explosion of a park of artillery saluted the ear, and a concussion of the earth as if an earthquake sent a thrill of fear to the heart. A volume of steam, a blinding cloud of dust and smoke, the air filled with debris of timber, of pieces of iron, of shreds of clothing, parts of human beings, of groans and shrieks, men falling hither and thither, and ranks opening as if plowed through with grape and sharpnel, told the fearful tale of an explosion. The engine a moment before a thing of beauty, obedient to the touch of man, was torn and rent by a mighty convulsion; its comeliness gone, its parts scattered to the four winds, hardly a joint left in integrity, That which in one second had been an implement of industry, in the next was turned into a sickle of daath, reaping and mowing its victims in a swarth, confined by no rule and measured by no regularity.

"It is proper to say that the almost universal opinion of the cause of the explosion is that but little water was in the boiler, and the flues greatly heated. We saw some of the packing of the 'hand hold' singed and scorched with the heat. The evidence before the Coroner's jury will be looked for with interest by all our people.

"The lives of a quarter of a hundred people should not be lightly overlooked.

"The State board may find it well to abolish these absurd 'tests' which are no tests at all in their future exhibitions."

Killing Time at Long Branch.

A corresponeent of the Buffalo *Courier* tells how it is done: "Japonica rises in the morning and dresses; she eats her breakfast, undresses and dresses; she takes lunch and undresses; she tries to sleep, but can't, because of the unearthly noises, and dreses. She goes to the shore and undresses and redresses; she bathes, undresses and dresses; she goes to her apartment, undresses and dresses; she eats her dinner, undresses and dresses; she dances once, retires, and undresses, and goes down upon her pretty knees and tries to thank heaven for her blessings, but in the first place she can't tell exactly what they are at present, except that she won't have to dress in ten hours, and then she is too weary to pray for her enemies, who swarm the house, and she goes to sleep, the little heathen! and I sit up to tell all about it; and wonder at her patient endurance of such things. I don't dress but three times in a day, and if I had to do it one time more, I should manage to give myself to the undertow and let it carry me anywhere out of the world of clothes.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

NOVEMBER 6.....1869.

"ANOTHER ECONOMY IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE."

Under this head a Washington contemporary discourses as follows regarding the advantages which it fancies will follow the transportation, by way of Guaymas, of army stores for the use of the troops in Arizona:

"The late Secretary Rawlins, a few weeks before his death, directed that the army stores from California for the use of the troops in Arizona should be sent via Guaymas and Sonora, Mexico, instead of the old route via the Colorado and Gila rivers. The saving to the government is nearly $100 in gold per ton, in time more than half, and in depreciation of the rations, caused by the intense heat of the desert, immense. The adoption of this route through Sonora was recommended last year by Gen. Grant, at the suggestion of Hon. Sylvester Mowry, of Arizona, who prepared a careful memoir on the subject. At the same time Secretary Seward, at the request of the same gentleman, endorsed by Gen. Grant, procured from the Juarez government the right of free travel for all U. S. army stores through Mexican territory. From various causes, the new route was not made thoroughly available last year, and the opposition of the old contractors imperilled it this year.

"The matter was referred to Secretary Rawlins some weeks ago, and he promptly decided upon the route through Sonora, "on the grounds not only of economy, but also of high public policy." The large force now operating in Arizona against the Apaches, which has to be supplied from California, makes this change an important saving to the public treasury. A further advantage is the outlet it gives for Southern Arizona, by supplying regular and reliable transportation to Guaymas, on the Gulf of California, for the product of the mines. The most prominent, which have been forced to remain idle, the Mowry Silver Mines, Sopori and Arizona, Heintzelman, San Antonio and Esperanza, will be able so resume profitable work, giving employment to a vast number of people and making glad the stockholders.

"The contracts of transportation of army stores for Arizona via Sonora, has been assigned to Capt. Charles E. Mowry, who was the lowest bidder, beating Ben. Holladay, and all the old contractors. He has dispatched his first ship-load of stores, and as he had ample experience on this route, for years past, in transporting stores for the mines, it is fair to believe that his contract will be faithfully executed, to the benefit of the troops, the govenment and himself."

There can be very little doubt as to the faithful fulfilment of the contract; if doubts in this direction were the only matter to be considered by the people of Arizona, before conforming to the views of the late secretary, then his policy in this matter would live as an evidence of his economy and foresight. But there are other points to be viewed which will illustrate that this "high public policy" is rather a high public calamity, and one of the hardest blows yet struck against the prosperity of this Territory. While the Army supplies were brought into the Territory by way of Fort Yuma, numbers of our industrious people were enabled to find ample and lucrative employment in transporting these stores from Fort Yuma to various points in Arizona. The constant travel over this route had likewise the effect of establishing settlements at every point which would admit of cultivation between Fort Yuma and Tucson. Yuma had already become a point of much commercial importance and was rapidly assuming the dimensions of a town, while the whole route to Tucson was gradually becoming more and more secure to travel, the Indians having been obliged, in a greater or less degree, to give way before the settlers and seek the wilder localities to the east where he might roam with comparative freedom.

By the new route and order of transportation the system has become sadly reversed. This means of support is snatched from the hands of our own people and given over the people of a foreign country. The settlers along the valley of the Gila, who have labored for years to build up homes for themselves and families will be obliged to abandon their improvements and restore to the savages the lands which they obtained at the sacrifice of many valuable lives.

Nor in point of economy, independent of considerations within the Terr'ory, can very great advantages exist. It is nearly 400 miles from Tucson to Guaymas, while it is somewhat less than 300 from Tucson to Yuma. From Tueson to the boundary line of Mexico is a distance of 60 miles, which leaves a distance of 340 miles of Mexican territory through which this freight must be hauled by wagons. Now the question very naturally presents itself as to where the advantages of bringing freight by way of Guaymas may be found to exist. In the one instance it is necessary to haul freight over a distance of 400 miles, 340 of which are through foreign territory; in the other to haul a distance of 300 miles through our own.

There may be policy in all this, but if there be we fear it is individual gain and not public economy.

As to the "large force now operating in Arizona against the Apaches;" it is just so large, and no larger than might be supplied by a train of pack-mules carrying stores upon their backs from Sheridan, via Santa Fe, to Tucson. Want of transportation for the product of the mines above named is not the reason why they remain "idle." Let us have troops sufficient to settle the Indian difficulty and we will not ask for transportation to Guaymas for our gold and silver. For this purpose the route to Yuma offers ample facilities. Upon the whole we are obliged to view this project as a heavy injury to the best interest of the Territory.

It has ever been a matter of policy among advertising men to have their names connected with something which, among the public is desirable, necessary, or a matter of inquiry. A man whose name appears in connection with, that which everybody needs, which every one wishes to understand, or which all take an interest in, is sure to obtain notoriety. Hence in times past advertisements have been proclaimed by placing above them some words likely to attract attention, such as: "The Atlantic Cable," "Cars off the Track," "A Dreadful Revelation," etc., etc. These, although for some time employed to allure the eye, have generally fallen into disuse. In the present age of progress and enlightenment, however, divorces are the great novelty, and that which every man and woman loves to contemplate. A briefless lawyer in Chicago has observed this opening to notoriety and causes an ad., drawn up in this style, to appear above his name: "Divorces obtained without publicity! Legality unquestionable! Apply at No. —, ——street, —— ——Attorney and Counselor at law."

The editor of the Los Angeles *News* is not at all pleased at our having taken a recess of two weeks to explore a "noted cañon." Solicitude on our account—having read so much about Indian atrocities here—is, of course, the source of his displeasure. We are sorry that this dear, generous, kind, benevolent, worthy old ethologist should have experienced any uneasiness because of our rashness. An individual so good, so fatherly, is, as a journalist, out of his sphere; he should throw aside the pen, and take to (dry) nursing tender little babies.

The Louisville Convention.

The line of the 32nd parallel for the Southern Pacific Railroad was adopted in the Commercial Conventions with Eastern Conventions at Leavenworth, St Louis, Cairo, Vicksburg Memphis, New Orleans and Galveston The Convention was occupied entirely with the reception of reports of various committees, which is very voluminous.

TUCSON, A. T., June 1st, 1869

M. R. Platt of Tucson, is hereby appointed our agent for the transaction of all business connected directly or indirectly with transportation of Government stores from Tucson Depot to all posts dependant upon it for supplies.

HINDS & HOOKER.

PUBLIC AUCTION!

Will be sold at Public Auction, at Tucson Depot, A. T., on Tuesday, November 30th, 1869, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following articles of clothing, viz:—

Seventy-two GREAT COATS.

GILBERT C. SMITH,
Capt and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

Tucson A. T., Oct. 30, 1869. 6t

UNITED STATES MAILS.

IN

ARIZONA.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 30, 1869.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 p. m. of March 1, 1870, for conveying the mails of the United States from July 1, 1870, to June 30, 1874, in the Territory of Arizona, on the routes and by the schedule of departures and arrivals herein specified.

Decisions announced by March 14, 1870.

17201 From Prescott to Mojave, 225 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Prescott Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Mojave Friday by 6 p m;
Leave Mojave Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Prescott Friday by 6 p m.

17202 From Tucson to Tubac, 60 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Tucson Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Tubac next day by 5 p m;
Leave Tubac Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Tucson next day at 5 p m.

17203 From Hardyville, (local,) by Mojave City, La Paz, and Arizona City to Yuma 375 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Hardyville Monday at 5 a m;
Arrive at Yuma Sunday by 8 p m;
Leave Yuma Monday at 5 a m;
Arrive at Hardyville Sunday by 8 p m.
Proposals for twice-a-week service invited

17204 From Majave City to San Bernardino; (Cal.,) 250 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Mojave City Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at San Bernasdino Saturday by 6 p m;
Leave San Bernardino Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Mojave City Saturday by 6 p m;

17205 From Hardyville, (Ariz.,) by Saint Thomas, Santa Clara, and Mellersburgh, to St. George, (U. T.,) 310 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Hardyville Monday at 6 a m.
Arrive at St. George Sunday by 6 p. m;
Leave St George Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Hardyville Sunday by 6 p m.
Proposals for twice-a-week service invited.

17206 From Prescott, by Skull Vally, Wickenburgh, La Paz, Rock Spring, (local,) (Ariz.,) and San Gorgonia, to San Bernardino, (Cal.,) 415 miles and back, once a week,
Leave Prescort Thursday at 10 a m;
Arrive at San Bernardino in eight days by 10 p m;
Leave San Bernardino Tuesday at 5 a m
Arrive at Prescott in eight days by 10 p m.

17207 From Casa Blanca, by Weaver, (local,) and Upper Hassayampa, (local,) to Prescott,—— miles and back, once a week.
Bidders to state distance and propose schedule of departures and arrivals.

17208 From Agua Caliente, (local,) to La Paz, 150 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Agua Caliente Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at La Paz Wednesday by 6 p m;
Leave La Paz Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Agua Caliente Saturday by 6 p m.

17209 From Prescott, by Lynx Creek, (local) and Woolsey Ranch, (local,) to Turkey Creek, (local,) 70 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Prescott Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Turkey Creek next day by 6 p m.
Leave Turkey Creek Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Prescott next day by 6 p m.

17210 From Prescott to Wickenburgh, Phœnix and Maricopa Wells, to Pima Villages, 150 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Prescott Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Pima Villages Wednesday by 6 p m;
Leave Pima Villages Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Prescott Saturday by 6 p m.

17211 From Tucson, by Grant, Florence, Mc Dowell, and Phœnix, to Wickenburgh, 260 miles and back, once a week,
Leave Tucson Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Wickenburg Saturday by 6 p m;
Leave Wickenburg Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Tucson Saturday by 6 p m.

17212 From Tucson to Sasabi Flat, 75 miles and back, once a week,
Leave Tucson, Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Sasabi Flat next day by 6 a m;
Leave Sasabi Flat Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Tucson next day by 6 p m.

INSTRUCTIONS.

Containing conditions to be incorporated in the contracts to the extent the Department may deem proper.

Seven minutes are allowed to each intermediate office, when not otherwise specified, for opening and examining the mails.

No pay will be made for trips not performed, and for each of such omissions, not satisfactorily explained, three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture.

Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of postmasters or the affidavits of other credible persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from, or deliver it into, a post office; for suffering it to be wet, injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost.

The Postmaster General may annul the contracts for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract; for violating the post office laws, or disobeying the instructions of the department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when requested by the department to do so; for assigning the contrat, without the assent of the Postmaster General; or for transporting persons or packages conveying mailable matter out of the mail.

The Postmaster General may order an increase of service on a route by allowing therefor a pro rata increase on the contract pay. He may change schedules of departures and arrivals in all cases, and particularly to make them conform to connections with railroads, without increase of pay, provided the running time be not abridged. He may also order an increase of speed, allowing, within the restrictions of the law a pro rata increase of pay for the additional stock or carriers, if any. The contractor may, however, in the case of increase of speed, relinquish the contract, by giving prompt notice to the department that he prefers doing so to carrying the order into effect. The Postmaster General may also discontinue or curtail the service, in whole or in part, in order to place on the route a greater degree of service, whenever the public interests, in his judgment, shall require such discontinuance or curtailment for any other cause; he allowing as full indemnity to contractor one month's extra pay on the amount of service dispensed with, and a pro rata compensation for the amount of service retained and continued.

Payments will be made for the service by collections from or drafts on postmasters, or otherwise after the expiration of each quarter—say in November, February, May, and August.

The distances are given according to the best information; but no increase pay will be allowed should they be greater than advertised, if the points to be supplied be correctly stated. Bidders must inform themselves on this point.

Bidders are requested to use, as far as practicable, the printed form of proposal furnished by the department, to write out in full the sum of their bids, and to retain copies of them.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons.

The bid should be sealed, superscribed "Mail Proposals, Territory of Arizona," addressed "Second Assistant Postmaster General, Contract Office," and sent by mail, not by or to an agent; and Postmasters will not enclose proposals (or letters of any kind) in their quarterly returns.

The contracts are to be executed and returned to the department by or before the 1st of July, 1869; but the service must be begun on that day, or on the next mail day thereafter, whether the contracts be executed or not. Transfers of contracts, or of interests in contracts, are forbidden by law, and consequently not allowed. Bidders will therefore take notice that they will be required to perform the service accepted to them through the whole term of the contract.

Section eighteen of an act of congress approved March 3, 1845, provides that contracts for the transportation of the mail shall be let, "in every case, to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guarantees for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of transportation than may be necessary to provide for the celerity certainty, and security of such transportation." Under this law, bids that propose to transport the mail with "celerity, certainty, and security," having been decided to be the only legal bids, are construed as providing for the entire mail, however large, and whatever may be the mode of conveyance necessary to ensure its "celerity, certainty, and security;" and no others will be considered. Except in the case of railroad and steamboat routes, bids naming any particular mode of conveyance are invariably rejected.

A modification of a bid in any of its essential terms is tantamount to a new bid and cannot be received, so as to interfere with a regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids. Making a new bid with guarantee and certificate, is the only way to modify a previous bid.

Postmasters are to be careful not to certify to the sufficiency of guarantors or sureties without knowing that they are persons of sufficient responsibility; a disregard of this instruction by postmasters is a violation of their oath of office, subjecting them to immediate removal. All bidders, guarantors, and sureties are distinctly notified that on a failure to enter into or perform the contracts for the service proposed for in the accepted bids, their legal liabilities will be enforced against them.

Present contractors, and persons known at the department, must, equally with others, procure guarantors and certificates, of their sufficiency, in the forms above prescribed. The certificate of sufficiency must be signed by a postmaster, or by a judge of a court of record; no other will be admitted.

JNO. A. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General.

6t

TAKE NOTICE!

NEW GOODS;

DIRECT FROM NEW YORK

WE would respectfully announce to the people of Tucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE GROCERIES, &c., also, best EL PASO WINE and VINEGAR, which we offer for sale at the owest figures.

H. LESINSKY, & CO.,
East side Main Street Tucson, A. T.
Jan. 1st '69,

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

NOVEMBER 6.....1869.

LOCAL MATTERS.

F. M. Hodges left on Wednesday for Yuma, to bring his family to Tucson.

The attention of parties wishing to settle in business, at a good business point is directed to the advertisement of H. S. Fitzgerald, in another column. There are few who do not know the advantages of this site as a station and trading post, and it is therefore unnecessary for us to enumerate what they are.

Hon. Sylvester Mowry left New York about the middle of last month to return to San Francisco. Having everything arranged beforehand, at this latter place, he intends to proceed thence to Arizona and re-open the Mowry Mine.

Hunting:—Those who have time to spend have ample opportunity for enjoyment at present. Several species of game abound throughout the valley, and very frequently find their way to the hotel tables. We almost envied Major Duffield his skill in the use of firearms as we saw him getting home at sun-rise, a few mornings since, with four large, beautiful ducks swinging at his side.

The restaurant excitement is starting up again. About a year ago we had a respectable hotel, when some three or four restaurants started up, and through their efforts to freeze each other out the public came nearly being starved. Now, it would appear that the same tragedy is about to be reproduced. It remains for you homeless citizens of the universe, who have no domestic ties, to decide whether you will patronize one institution and have something to eat, or patronize all and get nothing fit to set before a well-bred Apache.

Information:—We have received letters from different parties asking us to write them and state all about the times, what a man can do here to make a living etc. Well, as we are unable to find time to write to each and all of you we will just here give a little general informotion: The times are pretty good; parties willing to work, in every instance find something to do; a common loafer may manage to live here two weeks before starving, and a skilful loafer for, perhaps, three weeks. Study out your case from this and decide whether it may be to your advantage to come.

The Lumber Contract:—The proposals to furnish lumber for the quartermaster's department at this place, were opened on Sunday last, and the contract awarded to A. Lazard, who has given bonds to furnish the required quantity at the rate of 9.98 cents. This is the greatest fall from ruling prices which we have yet witnessed in any article supplied the government by contract here, and conveys a very significant hint of what we may expect to see when "Frenchy's" Santa Rita project shall have been matured. It is, however, a pity that enterprise, such as that which has transported a steam saw-mill into the Santa Rita wilds, should not be better rewarded. But, that it not, is not the fault of the government, which is always willing to pay a reasonable price if the same be demanded by parties proposing. But there are some of our speculators who seem to make it a point, whenever proposals are advertised, to study out how they may render the contract worthless for the successful bidder. This class of public "bilks" does not, that we are aware of, receive any thanks from either government or individual for such lick-plate service, but stands a personation of the "surly dog in the manger," who would neither eat hay himself nor yet permit a hungry ox to do so.

Cachise In Danger:—The Eastern mail arrived on Wednesday, bringing information from Col. Barnard's expedition against Cachis. The readers of the Arizonan will remember that our last report showed Col. Barnard with a force of 55 men, holding a party of 500 Indians at bay, and awaiting the arrival of reinforcements. We now learn that the reinforcements have come to his aid; The Indians occupy a position at the summit of a hill around the base of which 300 men have concentrated awaiting the arrival of a party sent to Camp Bowie for rations, The position thus occupied is near the Sonora boundary. The Colonel seeing that in the event of the Indians effecting an escape, they might find their way into Sonora, sent thither an express with dispatches asking the permission of the Mexican authorities to pursue the Indians into Sonora, if necessary. The permission was of course readily granted, and a party of twenty-five Mexican soldiers were sent to co-operate with the Colonel's command.

We have already had ample proofs of the superior judgment and great energy of Col Barnard. Gen. Devin too knows well the value of the man, and having full confidence in his discretion and ability has placed him under no restrictions by which his judgment may be fettered or its sway confined. It is a difficult task to catch Indians in this region; yet, difficult though it be, we entertain many hopes that this expedition will be, or has already been a success.

Wm. H Tonge has been appointed passeger and express agent, for Davis & Barrella, in the place of Dr. C. H. Lord.

NOTICE!

For Sale: The Sweetwater station situated on the road between Tucson and Fort Yuma. The store with graineries attached and in excellent condition are offered for sale upon reasonable terms. A fine opportunity for parties desirous of securing a permanent, safe and well paying business, possessing advantages well known to the business community. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

H. S. FITZGERALD.

Adminstrator's Notice.

In the matter of the Estate of M. J. Flornoy Deceased,

NOTICE is hereqy given by the undersigned administrator of the said estate to the creditors of and all persons having claims against said estate, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers to the under signed at his office in Tucson, county of Pima, and Territory of Arizona, within twelve months from the date of this notice after which outstanding claims will be forever debarred.

Tucson. A. T. Sept. 23d, 1869.

P. R. TULLY, *Administrator*

OFFICE

BOARD OF CO. SUPERVISORS.

Tucson, Pima County, A. T.
September 6th, 1869.

NOTICE!

Each property holder in the Town of Tucson is requested and urgently solicited to cause the public streets in the town of Tucson to be repaired in front of their respective properties.

By Order of the Board,
E. N. FISH,
Chairman.

P. R. Tully. Esteban Ochoa.

TULLY & OCHOA.

Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

HEREBY give notice to their friends and the public generally that they have received direct from the East a full and complete stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c. and are prepared to sell at as reasonable terms as any merchants in the Territory. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Jan. 1st 1869.

Hiram S. Stevens.
Sidney R. DeLong. Samuel Hughes

HIRAM S. STEVENS & CO.

Camp Crittenden, A.T.

WOULD respectfully give notice to the trading public in and around Camp Crittenden, that we have just received a large and well selected took of
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, DRUGS, MEDICINES and all kinds of necessary articles, for OFFICERS, SOLDIERS and CITIZENS
Direct from San Francisco.
which we propose to sell to all at the very
LOWEST PRICES
at our new store, at Camp Crittenden, Arizona.
Jan1, 1869.

William Zeckendorf, Tucson, A. T.
Aaron Zeckendorf, Albuquerque N. M. Louis Zeckendorf, No 19 Dey St. N. Y

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL DEALERS

IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS & CAPS
CARPETS
MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES.
FANCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c &c.

NEW MEXICAN CARPETS and BLNKETS

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of Every class of goods suitable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms, One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods, and hein in market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those Who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from this Territory as also from Sonora, to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhere.

HIGHEST

MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

ARIZONA

AND

SONORA

PRODUCE.

ro ucts of Arizona and Sonora, taken on commission and sold to the best advantage r those who favor us with their confidence.

A. & L. ZECKENDORF
Tucson, A. T. April 1, 1869

NEW GOODS!

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

—AT THE—

SUTLER STORE.

CAMP BOWIE, (Apache Pass.)

A Good Supply for travelers. tf.

E. N. Fish, Tucson, S. Sinnyzanne San Francisco

E. N. FISH, & CO.,

West side, Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

We keep constantly on hand the largest and most general stock of goods in the Territory south of the Gila.

Are constantly receiving fresh supplies or Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries Provisions, Hardware, Liquors in Bbls, and cases, Cigars and Tobacco, &c., &c., which weare offering at exceedingly low prices.

Jan. 1, '69. 3?

M. I. Jacobs, 221 Sansome St., San Francisco. L. M. Jacobs Tucon, A. T

M. I. JACOBS & CO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDIZE

Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

OFFER for sale at a great reduction from ruling prices, an extensive variety of good specially selected for, and adapted to th market.

January 2d 1869-tf.

BLACKSMITH AND

WAGON SHOP,

PEARL ST. TUCSON, A. T.

Wagons are made and repaired at this establishment and everything in the Blacksmith line don with promptness and dispatch.

SWEENY & ETCHEL Proprietors.
Jan. 1st, '69

NEW

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE

LOCK STITCH.

RECEIVED THE FIRST PRIZE

—AT THE—

Great Fair of the American Institute, in New York City, Oct. 26, 1867,

And Highest Premium for
Best Manufacturing Machine
AT PARIS EXPOSITION, JULY, 1867.

Why is it the Best?

It runs over seams all right

—IT WILL TAKE—

Fifty stitches to the inch finer than any other Machine.

—IT WILL SEW—

Heavier and Thicker Goods than any other Machine.

IT USES ANY AND EVERY KIND OF THREAD.

It Sews Starched Goods as well rs Unstarched.

It sews the most delicate, thin, soft fabric, without drawing. It sews a bias seam as well as any other.

gents wanted. Liberal discount given.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.
294 Bowery, New York.
Every Machine Warranted.
ag14 y

OLD GERMAN BAKERY!!

T. LUENSTEIN & CO.—Proprietors.
n Lesinsky's Building, opposite E. N. Fish & Co.,—Main Street—Tucson A. T.

Citizens and strangers wanting any superior bread, cakes and pies are notified that we have reopened our bakery and solicit their patronage.

GEORGE HOOKER.
T. LAUENSTEIN

LINES.

FOR THE COMMONER, BY K. G.

Hast never heard on summer eves
The wind with its whispers low;
Sighing through the poplar trees,
Recalling the long ago?

The long ago, when the days were bright,
And life but a joyful dream;
When the hopes and fears of earlier years
Were not what now they seem.

Long ere the heart had learned to doubt
When the smiles we gave were true;
When the cares and griefs were forgotten soon
Which fate o'er our childhood threw.

When merry peals of laughter rang
From the guileless lips of youth,
When ev'ry thought was innocence,
And every word was truth.

When eyes were all undimmed by care,
And the brow was free from pain;
Ere the soul had found its bitterness,
Or the lips had learned to drain

The bitter draught of a blighted hope,
Or the trust of a heart betray'd,
Or the severed tie of early love,
Or the fondest heart-hopes strayed?

Such are the memories recalled
By the voices of the breeze,
As it wails and sighs in pitying tone
Through the beautiful poplar trees

Then, hast thou ne'er heard on summer eves
The wind with its whisper low,
Sighing through the poplar trees,
Recalling the long ago?

27Cts. Worth.

In Virginia, where the law fixes the marriage fee at one dollar, there is a reminescence of a couple who many years ago called upon a parson and requested him to marry them.

"Where is my fee?" said the functionary.

The parties who were to unite their fortunes did so at once and found the joint amount to be 27 cents.

"I can't marry you for that sum," said the irate old gentleman.

"A little bit of service will go a long way," suggested the male applicant.

"Ah no, you don't pay for the size of the bill, but for the good you hope it will do you," said the parson.

The lass, intent on marriage, began to weep, but the parson was inexorable, and the couple turned sadly to depart.

Just then a happy thought seemed to strike the forlorn maiden, and she turned and cried through her tears: "Please sir, if you can't marry us *full* up, won't you marry us twenty-seven cents worth; we can come for the rest some other time."

This was too much for the parson. He married them "full up" and they went on their way rejoicing.

The following beautiful passage is from Henry's commentary on the bible:

Adam was first formed, then Eve, and she was made from man, and for man, all of which are urged as reasons for humility, modesty, silence and submissiveness of that sex in general, and particularly the subjection and reverence which wives owe to their husbands, Yet man being made the last of creation, as the best and most excellent of all, Eve's being made after adam, out of him, puts an honor upon that sex, as the glory of man. If man is the head she is the crown; a crown to her husband, the crown of visible creation. The man was clay refined, but the woman was doubly refined; one remove from earth.

Woman was made of a rib out of the side o Adam; not made out of his head, to top him; nor of his feet to be trampled upon by him; but out of his side, to be equal with him; under his arm, to be protected; and near his heart to be loved.

Says the *Miner*: "A man who arrived here a few days ago, from White Pine, Nevada, says that the lifeless bodies of four men, supposed to have perished from thirst—were found on the desert near Las Vegas Ranch, a few days before his arrival there. When found, three of the bodies were naked. Letters were found which proved that one of the party was named Clingersmith, and he had formerly resided in San Francisco, and that he has friends living there. All four of the bodies were decently buried."

HOOPER, WHITING, & CO.

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California
Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton,
Sweet Water and Camp McDowell,
Arizona.

—o—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and Merchants, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaleing and Jobbing at LOW RATES,

We keep constantly on hand at

ARIZONA CITY

The largest and most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one House south of San Francisco.

COMPRISING EVERYTHING THE COUNTRY REQUIRES.

All our goods are either imported directly of bought of direct importers. We buy nothing from second hands; thereby saving the San Francisco Jobber's Profit which is

ALL WE ASK TO MAKE.

"Live and Let Live,"
is our motto. Our terms are
CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and for cash,
we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros, & others, with goods, in jobbing lot

Unprecedentedly Low for cash

HOOPER, WHITING & CO.

Arizona City May 1, 1869. tf.

SOUTHERN OVERLAND

U. S. MAIL.

And Express Line From Mesilla N. M. to Tucson, A. T.

—o—

THE undersigned will run a weekly two-horse buggy between the above points, connecting at Mesilla, with stages for Santa Fe and the East, El Paso, and San Antonio, Texas; and at Tucson, with the Los Angeles and San Diego Semi-Weekly Stage Line, and the Weekly line for Hermosillo and Guaymas, Sonora; making a connected stage line for any point in the United States on the Pacific or Atlantic slopes of the continent, and points in northern and and central Mexico.

Particular attention paid to Express matter and comfort of Passengers.

The company are responsible for all Express matter sent by their line except against Indians and high water.

Buggies leave Tucson and Mesilla every Sunday at 4 o'clock, p. m.

C. H. LORD, Passenger and Express Agen Tucson, A. T.

DAVIS & BARELLA.
2-3t. La Mesilla, N. M

PIONEER BREWERY,

TUCSON, A. T.

LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER

Constantly on hand.

A. LEVIN & J. GOLDTREE.

March 14, 1869—11-tf.

CASH STORE!

—o—

GOLDBERG & CO.

North-east corner Main and Vine Sts.
TUCSON, A. T.

Have just received a new stock of Summer and Fall Goods embracing a general and complete assortment o

DRY GOODS,

—consisting of—

HATS and CAPS of every description and adapted to every season,
CLOAKS
SHAWLS
BOOTS
SHOES
SLIPPERS
LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS
PRINTS
MUSLINS
DELAINES, ETC., ETC.

—also—

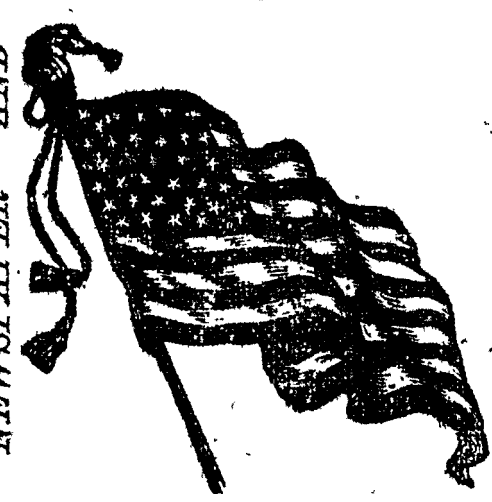
A large stock of **Old Rye Whisky** and he best California **Wine** and **Brandy.**

—likewise—

A large stock of Groceries—BUTTER HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT which we offer for sale; wholesale and retail, We adhere to a cash system and sell our goods remarkably low for cash.

jn12 tf

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN



NEWSPAPER AND JOB-PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT!

TUCSON, A. T.

The only Newspaper published in the Territory of Arizona South of the Rio Gila.

Having lately received a

LARGE SUPPLY

of

NEW MATERIAL,

we are prepared to execute

ALL KINDS OF JOB-WORK,

POSTERS,
PAPMHLETS,
BILL-HEDS,
LETTER-HEADINGS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
HAND-BILLS, &c

upon the shortest notice, and as reasonable as can be done this side of San Francisco.

We would particularly recommend our sheet to merchants in San Francisco Cal., and New York, having business correspondence in this section, as the only advertising medium in the Territory, south of the Rio Gila, and as Tucson s in a section of

GREAT COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE.

It is for the interest of every Business House hat wishes to get a share of the trade, to advertise n our columns; therefore, send in your orders.

Address: "Weekly Arizonan," Tucson, A, T

A Good Book for Agents

RESOURCES OF THE PACIFIC SLOPE!

A Statistical and Descriptive Summary of the Mines and Minerals, Climate, Topography, Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce of the Pacific states and Territories; including LOWER CALIFORNIA, MEXICO, BRITISH COLUMBIA and ALASKA.

By HON. J. ROSS BROWNE,
Complete in One Large
OCTAVO VOLUME
of 574 Pages, Price $4.00.

—o—

This is the Cheapest Work ever offered in this market to Subscription Agents, and it is compact with usefnl information, invaluable to MERCHANTS, FARMERS, MECHANICS, Etc., and also of deep interest to ALL CLASSES!

Published by
H. H. BANCROFT & Co.
San Francisco, Cal.

THOMAS M YERKES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANT

Tubac, A. T.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, which will be sold reasonable and a LIBERAL CREDIT GIVEN. Grain taken in exchange, for goods at market prices.

Jan 1st 1869. tf.

Agents Wanted. $10 a day

—:o:—

TWO $10 MAPS FOR $4.
LLOYD'S

PATENT REVOLVING DOUBLE MAPS.

Two Continents, America and Europe, and America with the United States portion on an immense scale.

Colored—in 4000 Counties.

THESE great Maps, now just completed, 64 x 62 inches large, show every place of importance, all Railroads to date, and the late alterations in the various European States. These Maps are needed in every School and family in the land—they occupy the space of one Map, and by means of the Reverser, either side can be thrown front, and any part brought level to the eye. County Rights and large discount given to good Agents.

Apply for Circulars, Terms, and send money for and see Sample Maps first, if not sold taken back on demand. J. T. LLOYD.

Jy24;4w. 23 Cortlandt Street, N. Y.

WORDS OF WISDOM

FOR YOUNG MEN,

On the Ruling Passion in Youth and Early Manhood, with SELF HELP for the Erring and unfortunate. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge.

Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION. Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. jy24,tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINES. Work will be resumed on an extensive scale as soon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grant, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief at the request of the undersigned. All just and legitimate claims against the Company will be settled upon resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY.
President
Mowry Silver Mining Co.

New York, Octo, '67.

NOTICE.

Territory of Arizona, }
County of Pima. }

To the unknown heirs of Thomas F. McLean deceased, their guardians, agents, &c,, and all other persons interested:

You are hereby notified that upon a final settlement of the estate of said deceased, had in the Probate Court of said County and Territory, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1869, a balance of nine hundred and thirteen dollars and eighty-eight cents, was found due said estate, and remaining in the hands of Soloman Warner, the administrator thereof.

The undersigned having been appointed by said Probate Court, as an agent to take possession and charge of said moneys—and having given bond as required by law, will hold the same for the term of one year subject to the claim and demand of the lawful heirs of said deceased.

At the expiration of one year, said moneys if uncalled for, will be paid into the Territorial Treasury of said Territory in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided.

Tucson, March 19th 1869.

JOHN B. ALLEN
Agent and
12-tf Territorial Treasurer.

FH Goodwin Adam Sanders

GOODWIN & SANDERS,

Dealers in General Merchandise
TUCSON, A. T.

—o—

HAVE this day on hand and are constantly receiving, a large stock of goods selected

EXPRESSLY FOR THIS MARKET,

consisting in part of

Dry Goods and Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Military Furnishing goods of all descriptions, Staple and Fancy Goods, Belts, Pistols, Powder, Percussion caps, &c., &c., which they will sell cheap for cash.

Thankful for past favors they respectfully solicit continuance of public patronage.

Jan. 1, 1869-tf.

Vol. 2. Tucson, A. T., Saturday, November 13, 1869 No 44.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the interests of Arizona Territory.

Published every Saturday at Tucson, A. T.

P. W. DOONER.....EDITOR.

Terms of Subscription,

One Copy, one year	$7,00
One copy, six months	$4.00
One copy for three months	2,00
Single numbers, each	25

Subscriptions must be paid invariably in advance

Advertising Rates.

Two dollars per square for the first insertion and one dollar for each subsequent insertion

All business letters must be addressed to the Publisher, and all "correspondence" to the Editor.

J. E. McCAFFREY,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW

TUCSON, A. T.

January 2d 1869-tf

G. H. OURY,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

Office in Court-house Building
TUCSON, A. T.

aug4:67 tf

EDWARD PHELPS, M. D.

Tucson, A T.

OFFICE on the Plaza, opposite the Catholic Church.

F. M. HODGES,

MAIN STREET

TUCSON. A. T.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large supply the best brand of Liquors and Cigars.
Jan. 1st. '69

MAS. N. LORD W. W. WILLIAM

LORD & WILLIAMS.

HAVING just brought on from New York fresh and

CHOICE STOCK OF MERCHANDISE,

are offering the same very cheap for cash.
Look at our goods and prices.
tf Jan. 1, '69.

LUNCHES

AT THE PIONEER BREWERY AND AGENCY

consisting of

Sandwiches, Schwitzer Cheese, Holland Herrings Anchovés, Potato Salad, Pickles, etc., etc. tf

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND

SHAMPOOING

Done after the most approved styles.

jn12.tf SAML. BOSTICK

B. F. ROUNTREE,

Forwarding and Commission merchant
GUAYMAS,
SONORA,
MEXICO.

Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding goods with quick dispatch. Respectfully refers to

LORD & WILLIAMS, E. N. FISH & Co.
GOODWIN & SANDERS, HON. J. B. ALLEN
CHAS. T. HAYDEN, TULLY & OCHOA,
Tucson, A. T.

GOOD-BYE.

FOR THE COMMONER BY K. G.

Good-bye, good-bye! oh saddest word
That falls upon the ear;
Forever echoed with a sigh
Or uttered with a tear.
No other word such woe can bring
Unto a loving heart;
It sounds the knell to present bliss.
And bids it to depart!

How oft upon the busy street
Or in the crowded hall,
We hear the careless phrase, good-bye,
From strangers' lips let fall;
We hear and lightly pass along
Nor think upon the word,
Until the sad, heart-rending sound
From lips we love is heard.

Then bitterly the heart recalls
Each fondly cherished smile;
And lightest accents from those lips
Which lightened life the while.
How is the weary heart-call mock'd
Or answered with a sigh,
And every joy tured to pain
By that sad word, good-bye.

Sunday Morning.

How many pleasant breakfast tables it looks down upon. No need to hurry away to office, or store, or counting-room. Fathers come leisurly down in dressing-gown and slippers, and sip their coffee without danger of choking. They have time to look around and see how tall the children are growing, and that nothing in this world is so beautiful as a rosy baby fresh from slumber. Mother too, has the old girlish smile that comes not often on a week day, for if it does father has not time to notice it and that, perhaps, after all, is the reason it comes so seldom. It is pleasant, after eggs and coffee, to sit comfortably down by the fire, the center of a ring of happy faces, and hear the church bells chime. Time enough yet to go, for this is the first bell.

Church bells are not, to my ear, "an impertinence." One is a free agent. I am free to go, which I like to do; you are free to stay, if you perfer; though I may think you make a mistake. I don't say that I should go every Sunday to hear a man who was always binding doctrines together like bundles of dry sticks, and thrusting them at his yearning hearers. I want to hear a sermon that any poor soul who straggles into church, from any by-lane or alley, can understand, and carry home with him to his cellar or garret; not a sermon that comes on chariot wheels, but afoot, and with a warm, life-like grasp for every honest—aye, and dishonest—hand in the assembly, defaulter or Magdalen; for who bade you slam Heaven's gate in their faces?

I want a *human* sermon. I don't care what Melchisedek, or Zarubbable, or Kerenhappuk did, ages ago; I want to know what I am to do and I want somebody besides a theological bookworm to tell me—somebody who is sometimes tempted and tried, and who is not too dignified to own it; somebody like me, who is always sinning and repenting, somebody who is glad and sorry, and cries and laughs, and eats and drinks, and *wants* to fight when they are trodden on—and *don't!* That's the minister for me. I don't want a spiritual abstraction, with stony eyes and pertrified fingers, and no blood to battle with. What credit is it to him to be proper? How can he understand *me*? Were there only such ministers in the pulpit I wouldn't go to church either, because my impatient feet would only beat tattoo on the pew floor till service was over; but thank God there are! and while they preach I shall go and hear them, and come home better and happier for having done it.

So I pray you don't abolish *my* Sunday, whatever you may do with yours. Don't take away my Sabbath bells, which I so love to hear. Don't take away my human minister, whose God is no tyrant, and is better pleased to see us go smiling home from church, than bowing our heads like a bulrush, and groaning back to our dinners, till all you anti-Sabbatarians are mad to abolish Sunday—and no wonder.

FANNY FERN.

Death of a Free Government.

It is a melancholy spectacle to behold a free government die. The world, it is true, is filled with evidences of decay. All nature speaks the voice of dissolution, and the highway of history and of life is strewn with the wrecks which time, the great despoiler, has made. But the hope of the future, bright visions of reviving glory, are nowhere denied to the heart of man, save as he gazes on the downfall of legal liberty. He listens sorrowfully to the Autumn winds as they sigh through the dismantled forests, but he knows that their breath will be soft and vernal in the Spring, and that the dead flowers and withered foliage will blossom and bloom again. He sees the sky overcast with the angry frown of the tempest, but he knows that the sun will re-appear, and the emblazonry of God cannot perish. Man himself, this strange connecting link between dust and Deity, totters wearily, wearily onward under the weight of years, and pain, toward the tomb, but how briefly his life lingers around that dismal spot. It is filled with tears and grief, and the willow and the cypress gather around it with their loving but mournful embrace. And is this all? Not so. If a man die shall he not live again? Beyond the grave in the distant Aidenn hope provides an elysium of the soul where the mortal assumes immortality, and life becomes an endless splendor. But where, sir, in all the dreary regions of the past filled with convulsions, wars and crimes, can you point your finger to the tomb of a free commonwealth on which the angels of resurrection have ever descended, or from whose sepulcher the stone of despotism has been rolled away? Where, in what age, and in what clime have the reins of constitutional freedom renewed their youth and regained their lost estate? By whose strong grip has the dead corpse of the republic once fallen, ever been raised? The merciful Maker who walked upon the water and bade the winds be still, left no ordained apostle with power to wrench apart the jaws of the national debt, and release the victim of despotism. The wail of the heart broken over the dead is not so sad to me as the realization of this fact. But all history, with a loud, unbroken voice proclaims it, and the evidence of what the past has been, is conclusive to my mind of what the future will be. Wherever in the domain of human conduct a people once possessed of liberty, have surrendered these great gifts of God at the command of the usuper, they have never afterwards proven themselves worthy to regain their forfeited treasure.—*D. W. Voorhees.*

White Pine Eccentricities.

Some people are so particular about their surroundings that there's no getting along with them. In a new country like this where every body cannot have a house to himself, it is necessary for people to haul in on the corners of their natural dispositions, and accommodate themselves to an association, sometimes, with those who are not exactly what they would fancy. We heard a man object to Peter Toft's habit of carrying his change of socks, before and after changing, in his pantaloons pocket, to be used occasionally as a handkerchief. Another man in this camp had a bed in the same room with a man from Sonoma. The Sonoma man had a habit of softening his socks in the morning before putting them on. He was in the habit of going to bed early, so as to give his socks a chance; and then instead of taking them in shape, after drying, and wearing them right and left, like a Christian, this man from Sonoma insisted on softening his socks every morning. The way he did it was by hammering them on the bed-post till they began to crack, then rubbing briskly in his hands—washing like Sir Jacob, "with invisible soap, in imperceptible water." Our friend in the next bed is a late riser. He would be sleeping his best about sock time, but the dust would wake him. This thing was troublesome, but rooms were scarce. Our friend could get a good sleep in the morning only by getting up in the night and sprinkling down Sonoma's socks, so they wouldn't dry by daylight. But Sonoma, concluding that the roof leaked, took to sleeping with his socks under his head, and soon got the room to himself.—*W. P. News.*

The Origin of Rattlesnakes.

The attachment of the red Indian aborigines to this famous reptile is proverbial; among nearly all the tribes, even at this present day, it is seldom disturbed, but is designated by the endearing name of grandfather. It is recorded however, by the early historians, that when one tribe desired to challenge another to combat, they were in the habit of sending into the midst of their enemy the skin of a rattlesnake, whereby it would appear to have been employed as an emblem of revenge. And as to the origin of the rattlesnake, the old men among the Cherokees relate a legend to the following effect:

A very beautiful young man, with a white face, and wrapped in a white robe, once made his appearance in their nation, and commanded them to abandon all their old customs and festivals and to adopt a new religion. He made use of the softest language, and everything he did proved him to be a good man. It so happened, however that he could make no friends among them, and the medicine men of the nation conspired to take his life. In many ways did they try to do this—by lashing him with serpents, and by giving him poison, but were always unsuccessful. But in process of time the deed was accomplished in the following manner: It was known that the good stranger was in the habit of daily visiting a certain spring for the purpose of quenching his thirst and bathing his body. In view of this fact the magicians made a beautiful war-chest, inlaid with some mud shell and decorated with rattles, and this chest they offered to the great spirit, with the prayer that he would teach them how to destroy the stranger. In answer to the prayer, a venomous snake was created and placed under a leaf by the side of the spring. The stranger, as usual, came there to drink, was bitten by the snake, and perished. The Cherokee nation then fell in love with the snake, and, having asked the Great Spirit to distinguish it, by some peculiar mark, from all other snakes, in the world, he complied by transferring to its body the rattles which had made the chest of sacrifice so musical to the ear and so beautiful to the eye.

His Birthday.

'Twas night, and such a night as earth ne'er saw before. Murky clouds veiled the fair face of the heavens and gave to pitchy darkness a still deeper dye. The moon had fled; the stars had closed their eyes, for deeds were being done which they dared not look upon. For a time the pure streams became stagnant and ceased to flow, the mountains trembled; the forest dropped its leaves; the flowers lost their fragrance and withered; all nature became desolate; the serpents hissed; harpies screamed, and Satyrs reveled beneath Upas; domestic beasts crept near to the abode of man; the lion relinquished his half eaten prey; the tiger ran howling to his lair, and even the hyena quitted his repast of dead men's bones. Man alone of all earth's creatures slept, but slept as if the bodings of some half-known calamity sat brooding over his mind. Aspiring youth would mutter of blasted hopes, long cherished; young, fair and gifted maidens would start, and trembling, weep their injured innocence. Mothers, too, would half awake and press their trembling nurslings to their breasts, and breathe to heaven another prayer for their protection. On such a night hell yawned and gave to earth a Tattler.—[*Ex.*

When John Hopper, a member of the society of Friends, met a boy with a dirty face or hands, he would stop him and inquire if he ever studied chemistry. The boy, with a wondering stare would answer "No." "Well, then, I will teach thee how to perform a curious chemical experiment," said Friend Hopper. "Go home, take a piece of soap, put it in water and rub it briskly on thy hands and face. Thou hast no idea of what a beautiful froth it will make, and how much whiter thy skin will be. That's a chemical experiment. I advise thee to try it.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

NOVEMBER 13.....1869.

HUMBUGS.

Among the many causes which operate to stay the progress of every measure calculated to promote the interests of the people of Arizona, we find that a vast amount of humbug exists—in fact is at the bottom and continues the sustaining power of the several abuses which the people so heartily unite in condemning. We have the Indian Humbug, the Transportation Humbug, the Mining Humbug, the Militia Humbug, the Speculation Humbug and the Political Humbug.

The first of these, the Indian Humbug, is perhaps the greatest, the most flagrant humbug in the list. It has been carried on for years and operates principally by Indian agents, and others dealing with the Indian attempting to humbug him and through that means humbugging the people. The Indian, if he detect, on the part of those dealing with him, an effort to withhold any portion of what he deems his right, will be almost certain to resent the injury; it therefore behooves those appointed by government to look after the interests of the friendly Indians here to satisfy themselves that full justice is done him by those permitted to carry on traffic on Indian reservations. We have at present too much Indian difficulties on hand, and if by being humbugged the now friendly Indian should be driven to arms; as we have good reason to believe the Arivipi Indians were, at Camp Grant, under the auspices of Lt. Camp—the condition of the people of Arizona would be pitiable indeed.

The next humbug on the list is the Transportation Humbug. This comes of the authorites in Washington having been humbugged by an artfully drawn up memoir, purporting to remove certain burthens and to save much expense connected with the transportation of army stores to Arizona. The secretary of war swallowed the bait and while he is being slowly dragged out of the opaque pool, and into the atmosphere of reality the settlers of Arizona are being thrust from their homes, their only maintenance having been given over to Sonora.

Our next is the Mining Humbug, this does not imply that mines in Arizona are a myth. The mines are here, and that they are surpassingly rich is known to every person here, yet they too have been destined to be to a greater or less extent the victim of humbug. Men without capital, and with hardly sufficient executive ability to conduct a 3d class lager beer saloon engage in working quartz lodes, and of course never succeed. These humbugs then sigh for placer diggings and talk of California as it was then they draw a contrast between that state and Arizona and decide that Arizona has no rich mines, and that the miserable country has ruined them, (while they never had anything to lose,) and leave in disgust.

The next is the Militia Humbug. The idea of raising militia companies to co-operate with the military against the Apaches, was well conceived, was a good, sound project—and should have been encouraged; but it, too, has become a humbug through the indifference of the powers that be, which so far from paying, or proffering to pay citizens, for service in the field, will not so much as furnish the necessaries of life

The next is the Speculation Humbug, this is a humbug of an exceedingly subtle and all-pervading character. Contractors thrust it into the faces of each other, in the form of a document containing words to deceive, or sound it into the public ear in the tone of a well constructed falsehood, or whisper it into the ear of the laborer in the manner *ad captandum vulgus*. This humbug has now been "played so fine" in Arizona that it is well nigh "played out." There being only a few enterprises here which admit of extensive speculation, everyone has become sufficiently acute to notice every point where a cent may be made and saved, and the result is that contracting parties have humbugged each other and humbugged themselves besides having run contracts to a figure so low, that the whole business is a gaping humbug.

Next and last we have the Political Humbug which keeps up a foolish antagonism between men who should unite their energies for the public weal. Men unable to analyze their own feelings on public questions and who, certainly, in many instances, are unable to explain the fundamental principles of the political creeds they profess, declare themselves even unfriendly to others who, like themselves, know of no difference between their individual opinions unless that they differ in name.

Now, the foregoing are the principal humbugs at present agitating our public, and as yet no person has taken any step toward their eradication. The probabilities are that they will, for some time yet, continue to insult common judgment and to outrage common sense.

From the *Star* of the 23d ult. we have the particulars of a daring robbery committed in Los Angeles, on the night of the 20th ult. A Stage on the overland route from Los Angeles to San Francisco was attacked by a party of highwaymen, while within the city limits, the express matter taken, and the Passengers, eight in number, rifled of everything of value which they possessed. The whole booty obtained by the robbers amounts to about $2,500. A German, one of the passengers, upon being invited to surrender his valuables remonstratedas follows:

"'Vat ter hell for dis pisines? I don't oonderstand dose dings!' 'Do you uncerstund *that?*' said one of the robbers, putting his pistol near the ear of the enraged Teuton and snapping it. 'No,' he rejoined, retreating, 'by Gott I don't like dese tam doings,' at the same time knocking the pistol aside with one hand, and quietly tucking three twenties in his breeches pocket with the other. The game would not work, however, and the poor fellow was compelled to disturb the new location of the aforesaid twenties. Other funds were found in his exchequer, making a total of $85."

A Correspondent of the San Diego *Union* writes from San Bernardino, under date of Oct. 17th concerning new mines:

There is nothing talked of in San Benardino, at present, except the placer diggings lately discovered about thirty miles north-west of this place, and fifteen miles beyond the Lytle mines. There are a good many parties prospecting and more are daily turning their faces toward this new El Dorado. These mines are doubtless rich, but whether they are very extensive is not yet known. I know one company that has been making twenty dollars per day to the hand. But where one person makes wages perhaps fifty may only meet with disappointment A ride in the country a few days since suggested the idea that greater wealth lies hidden in our rich valley soil than is contained in the quartz ledges in our mountains.

An expedition to the unexplored regions of Central Arizona has left White Pine, in charge of a Mr. Barton.—*R. M. Herald.*

Hope they will visit the explored part, or a portion thereof, as we would like to see those strange creatures—all the way from White Pine.

The News.

From the Daily New Mexican.

The war in Paraguay is at an end. After several successive reconnoissances the allied army, divided into three columns, advanced on the 11th of August and made simultaneous attacks upon the town of Peribebuy, at three different points. The town as well as three hundred prisoners fell into the hands of the assailants. Lopez fled to the interior. The next engagement took place at Caraguala, and resulted in another victory for the allies, the Paraguayans leaving 200 men dead upon the field. On the 13th of August the final engagement took place at Garagretar; sixteen hundred Paraguayans were killed and their last stronghold taken. The army is scattered and Lopez is a fugitive pursued by 5,000 cavalry.

The Vermont legislature ratified the 15th amendment unanimously.

An earthquake opened a seam eight to ten feet wide at Weathersboro, Maine, causing great excitement.

A San Francisco dispatch says that a heavy earthquake and tidal wave was recorded at Fort Point on the tidal gauge at five p. m., on the 22d ult.

Ex President Pierce left an estate of about $100,000 to a nephew now at college.

A Steamboat on the Mississippi was destroyed by fire on the 27 ult. Two hundred and twenty persons perished.

A Washington special says one of the editors of the Spirit of the Times has been appointed to the consulship at Calcutta,

General Butterfield resigned on the ground that he wanted the charge against him investigated, which could more easily be done when he was not in office. It is reported that Stewart has been requested to recommend a successor to Gen. Butterfield.

An Omaha special says the published statement that Nebraska had ratified the 15th amendment in March last is incorrect; the legislature adjourned without action in February last but it is believed the governor will call an extra session this winter.

UNITED STATES MAILS,

IN

ARIZONA.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 30, 1869.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 p. m. of March 1, 1870, for conveying the mails of the United States from July 1, 1870, to June 30, 1874, in the Territory of Arizona, on the routes and by the schedule of departures and arrivals herein specified.

Decisions announced by March 14, 1870.

17201 From Prescott to Mojave, 225 miles and back, once a week
Leave Prescott Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Mojave Friday by 6 p m;
Leave Mojave Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Prescott Friday by 6 p m.

17202 From Tucson to Tubac, 60 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Tucson Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Tubac next day by 5 p m;
Leave Tubac Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Tucson next day at 5 p m.

17203 From Hardyville, (local,) by Mojave City, La Paz, and Arizona City to Yuma 375 miles and back, once a week
Leave Hardyville Monday at 5 a m;
Arrive at Yuma Sunday by 8 p m;
Leave Yuma Monday at 5 a m;
Arrive at Hardyville Sunday by 8 p m.
Proposals for twice-a-week service invited

17204 From Mojave City to San Bernardino, (Cal.) 250 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Mojave City Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at San Bernardino Saturday by 6 p m;
Leave San Bernardino Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Mojave City Saturday by 6 p m;

17205 From Hardyville, (Ariz.) by Saint Thomas, Santa Clara, and Mellersburgh, to St. George, (U. T.,) 310 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Hardyville Monday at 6 a m.
Arrive at St. George Sunday by 6 p. m;
Leave St George Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Hardyville Sunday by 6 p. m.
Proposals for twice-a-week service invited.

17206 From Prescott, by Skull Vally, Wickenburgh, La Paz, Rock Spring, (local,) (Ariz,) and San Gorgonia, to San Bernardino, (Cal,) 415 miles and back, once a week,
Leave Prescott Thursday at 10 a m;
Arrive at San Bernardino in eight days by 10 p m;
Leave San Bernardino Tuesday at 5 a m
Arrive at Prescott in eight days by 10 p m.

17207 From Casa Blanca, by Weaver, (local,) and Upper Hassayamca, (local,) to Prescott,—— miles and back, once a week.
Bidders to state distance and propose schedule of departures and arrivals.

17208 From Agua Caliente, (local,) to La Paz, 150 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Agua Caliente Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at La Paz Wednesday by 6 p m.
Leave La Paz Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Agua Caliente Saturday by 6 p m.

17209 From Prescott, by Lynx Creek, (local) and Woolsey Ranch, (local,) to Turkey Creek, (local,) 70 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Prescott Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Turkey Creek next day by 6 p m.
Leave Turkey Creek Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Prescott next day by 6 p m.

17210 From Prescott to Wickenburgh, Phœnix and Maricopa Wells, to Pima Villages 150 miles and back, once a week
Leave Prescott Monday at 6 a m,
Arrive at Pima Villages Wednesday by 6 p m;
Leave Pima Villages Thursday at 6 a m
Arrive at Prescott Saturday by 6 p m.

17211 From Tucson by Grant, Florence, McDowell, and Phœnix, to Wickenburgh, 260 miles and back once a week,
Leave Tucson Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Wickenburg Saturday by 6 p m;
Leave Wickenburg Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Tucson Saturday by 6 p m.

17212 From Tucson to Sasabi Flat, 75 miles and back, once a week,
Leave Tucson, Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Sasabi Flat next day by 6 a m;
Leave Sasabi Flat Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Tucson next day by 6 p m.

INSTRUCTIONS.

Containing conditions to be incorporated in the contracts to the extent the Department may deem proper.

Seven minutes are allowed to each intermediate office, when not otherwise specified, for opening and examining the mails.

No pay will be made for trips not performed; and for each of such omissions, not satisfactorily explained, three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture.

Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of postmasters or the affidavits of other credible persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from, or deliver it into, a post office; for suffering it to be wet, injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost.

The Postmaster General may annul the contracts for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract; for violating the post office laws, or disobeying the instructions of the department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when requested by the department to do so; for assigning the contract without the assent of the Postmaster General; or for transporting persons or packages conveying mailable matter out of the mail.

The Postmaster General may order an increase of service on a route by allowing therefor a pro rata increase on the contract pay. He may change schedules of departures and arrivals in all cases, and particularly to make them conform to connect one with railroads, without increase of pay, provided the running time be not abridged. He may also order an increase of speed, allowing, within the restrictions of the law a pro rata increase of pay for the additional stock or carriers, if any. The contractor may, however, in the case of increase of speed, relinquish the contract, by giving prompt notice to the department that he prefers doing so to carrying the order into effect. The Postmaster General may also discontinue or curtail the service, in whole or in part, in order to place on the route a greater degree of service, whenever the public interests, in his judgment, shall require such discontinuance or curtailment for any other cause; he allowing as full indemnity to contractor one month's extra pay on the amount of service dispensed with, and a pro rata compensation for the amount of service retained and continued.

Payments will be made for the service by collections from or drafts on postmasters, or otherwise after the expiration of each quarter—say in November, February, May, and August.

The distances are given according to the best information; but no increase of pay will be allowed should they be greater than advertised, if the points to be supplied be correctly stated. Bidders must inform themselves on this point.

Bidders are requested to use, as far as practicable, the printed form of proposal furnished by the department, to write out in full the sum of their bids, and to retain copies of them.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons,

The bid should be sealed, superscribed "Mail Proposals, Territory of Arizona," addressed "Second Assistant Postmaster General, Contract Office," and sent by mail, not by or to an agent; and Postmasters will not enclose proposals (or letters of any kind) in their quarterly returns.

The contracts are to be executed and returned to the department by or before the 1st of July, 1869; but the service must be begun on that day, or on the next mail day thereafter, whether the contracts be executed or not. Transfers of contracts, or of interest in contracts, are forbidden by law, and consequently not allowed. Bidders will therefore take notice that they will be required to perform the service accepted to them through the whole term of the contract.

Section eighteen of an act of congress approved March 3, 1845, provides that contracts for the transportation of the mail shall be let, "in every case, to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guarantees for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of transportation than may be necessary to provide for the celerity, certainty, and security of such transportation." Under this law, bids that propose to transport the mail with "celerity, certainty, and safety," having been decided to be the only legal bids, are construed as providing for the entire mail, however large, and whatever may be the mode of conveyance necessary to ensure it "celerity, certainty, and security;" and no others will be considered. Except in the case of railroad and steamboat routes, bids naming any particular mode of conveyance are invariably rejected.

A modification of a bid in any of its essential terms is tantamount to a new bid and cannot be received, so as to interfere with a regular completion, after the last hour set for receiving bids. Making a new bid with guarantee and certificate, is the only way to modify a previous bid.

Postmasters are to be careful not to certify to the sufficiency of guarantors or sureties without knowing that they are persons of sufficient responsibility; a disregard of this instruction by postmasters is a violation of their oath of office, and subjects them to immediate removal. All bidders, guarantors, and sureties are distinctly notified that on a failure to enter into or perform the contracts for the service proposed for in the accepted bids, their legal liabilities will be enforced against them.

Present contractors, and persons known at the department, must, equally with others, procure guarantors and certificates, of their sufficiency, in the forms above prescribed. The certificate of sufficiency must be signed by a postmaster, or by a judge of a court of record; no other will be admitted.

JNO. A. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General.

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TAKE NOTICE!

NEW GOODS

DIRECT FROM NEW YORK

WE would respectfully announce to the people of Tucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES, &c., also, best EL PASO WINE and VINEGAR, which we offer for sale at the lowest figures.

H. LESINSKY, & CO.,
East side Main Street Tucson, A. T.
Jan. 1st '69.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

NOVEMBER 13.....1869.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The weather has grown so chilly that a fire has become rather an agreeable companion between the hours of 6 p. m. and 7 a. m.

In Luck.—Mr.——Well, we have forgotten his name, but he was formerly in business at Tubac, arrived from Texas on Sunday last with 200 head of cattle. It seldom happens that a herd of cattle succeed in running the gauntlet in these days.

Intermittent Fever has been playing its pranks among the boys, pretty freely, during the past week. We saw a juicy-looking youth indulge in a "shake" a few days since, and it looked so natural that we almost fancied our selfs back north where the thermometers takes a trip 20° or 25° degrees below zero.

Games.—There are about ten games of chance in full blast at present. Thousands of dollars change hands every night, and yet it so happens that we do not hear if anyone becoming enriched, while many, if they do not become actually impoverished, yet find that the game has proved an over match for them.

Col. Barnard:—The Eastern Mail arrived on Wednesday, but brought nothing new from the expedition of Col. Barnard. The latest accounts received at the Pass are of last week, and represent the Colonel as being in readiness to take the offensive, and the Indians still awaiting the attack—from the fact that they were too well guarded to escape.

Moved:—The firm M. J. Jacobs & Co., owing to their business having grown too large to be properly conducted within the walls of the small building hitherto occupied by them, at the north end of Main street, moved to the centre of Leopold's block, to a commodious building which offers ample facilities for conducting a large business.

Mr. Zeckendorf is threatening to open a road to the timbered country at the head of Cañada del Oro. Do not think longer about the matter, Z., but just set to work; the chances are that you will succeed, and if you do you will knock Frenchy's Santa Rita business into splinters and monopolize the whole lumber business of southern Arizona.

Hon J. B. Allen left for Fort Yuma on Monday. Mr. Allen believes that Arizona is capable of producing as many of the luxuries of life as any part of California; And his efforts to demonstrate this, being in every instance successful, we are forced to the conclusion that he is right in his belief. It is on business having for its object the establishement of new facts in agriculture or general improvement here, that he is now absent.

Counterfeits:—A party of men who arrived here some ten days since, from Texas, have circulated some counterfeit $20 greenbacks through the town. The bill is somewhat larger than the genuine, but in other respects is so well executed as to render its detection a matter of some difficulty. The honest (?) rascal who brought this counterfeit money here is now, we believe, *en route* for California and is said to have upon his person some $18,000 of this article. Look out for him!

Mining:—A party of miners have arrived from Colorado and state that their purpose is to prospect the San Pedro and Arivipi districts. They left on Monday last for Camp Grant, which point they intend to make the base of their operations. They are a jovial, light-hearted party and deserve to succeed. If the Indians do not interfere with their project the probabilities are that they will be more or less successful. Silver and gold are known to exist in the Arivipi Cañon and these are just the kind of men to find it.

Brown:—We saw Brown walking out a few evenings since, incarcerated in a snow-white shirt! Now, this is an article of clothing to which Brown is resolutely opposed; and being aware that such was the case we ventured to inquire, "what's up? Imagine our astonishment upon being informed, there and then, that the balmy passion, of which poets so love to sing, was even at that moment convulsing Brown's thorax. But, unlike the heroes of the song, it is not necessary that Brown shall perform any manner of miracle to render himself worthy of her hand. He therefore invites you all to his wedding, which will take place shortly. The lady's name is Guardaelquiervaradanza Juereuzalizadenqqzzrqw. It is just possible, that we may not have spelled it properly, but you have it as it sounded to us.

Rowdy:—A Soldier after having received his discharge, about two weeks ago, felt so happy upon casting off the 'blues' that he concluded to celebrate this point in his history by taking a "good drunk." After punishing a gallon, less or more, of bad whisky he felt so much at peace with all mankind and so much at war with everything having the appearance of comfort that he chose for his bed the soft side of an adobe mound. Here he was discovered by a "boy in blue," who took the slumbering youth to his quarters, relieved him of the sum of $230, and then took a straight line for the monte game where he invested the said amount, receiving therefor a brief lesson in the ways of games, and nothing more. Our happy youth upon coming to his senses looked for but could not discover his money, and upon inquiry, discovered and caused the arrest of the thief who is now in the hands of the civil authorities, and will, in all probability, receive a lesson which he will remember for some time to come.

Tucson, A. T., June 1st, 1869

Mr. R. Platt of Tucson, is hereby appointed our agent for the transaction of all business connected directly or indirectly with transportation of Government stores from Tucson Depot to all posts dependant upon it for supplies.

HINDS & HOOKER.

SEALED PROPOSALS in Quintuplicates,

will be received at the office of the Depot Commissary of Subsistence, in Tucson, A. T., until Tuesday the 16th day of December 1869, at 12 o'clock M., when they will be opened for the supply of the Troops stationed in the Sub-District of Southern Arizona, with the following stores, viz:

	FLOUR	BEANS
At Camp Lowell,	33750lbs	3375lbs.
do do McDowell,	84375lbs	8437lbs.
do do Rino,	16875lbs	1687lbs
do do Goodwin,	50625lbs	5062lbs.
do do Bowie,	33750lbs	3375lbs.
do do Grant,	50625lbs	5062lbs.
do do Crittenden,	33750lbs	3375lbs.
Total.....	303,750lbs.	30,373lbs.

The stores to be of the best quality the country affords, put up in good, strong and new sacks, each containing one hundred (100) pounds net, to be delivered at each post at the expense of the Contractor, and to be inspected and accepted by a Board of officers, appointed by the Commanding officer of the post, the receiving Commissary being a member of such Board.

The stores to be delivered between the first day of July, 1870, and the 31st day of December, 1870, and in one delivery at each post.

The commanding officer of the Sub-District, through the Depot C. S., at Tucson or Camp Crittenden, A. T., will notify the Contractor of the amounts required for each post, and also of the time at which they are to be delivered (giving him at least sixty days notice thereof) the above specified quantities to be increased or decreased as the Government may desire, and the Contractor to be notified of any such increase or decrease, before he makes his delivery.

Bidders will state their price in United States Gold Coin, per pound, net, and they are invited to be present at the opening of the bids. Each bid must be signed by two responsible persons, who will become sureties for the faithful performance of the contract, if awarded; but no bids will be accepted until the decision thereon, by the Chief C. S. Department of California, shall have been received, nor will any Contracts be considered in force until they shall have received the approval of the Department and Division Commanders.

Contracts will be made with the express understanding that, if any of the posts mentioned should be abandoned, and the Contractor notified accordingly no Flour or Beans for such posts will be received.

Proposals will also be received for the delivery of the entire quantities of the above specified stores, viz:

303,750lbs. of Flour and 30,373lbs. of Beans at Tucson or Camp Crittenden, A. T., as the Government may select, the conditions regarding inspections, delivery, etc. etc. to be the same as above enumerated.

Bids must be accompanied by samples of the Flour and Beans offered, also by a copy of this advertisement.

Bids will also be received for the above mentioned stores, and on the same day, by General F. P. Small, C. S. at San Francisco, California.,

Proposals to be endorsed on the Envelopes "Proposals to deliver Flour" or "Beans," as the case may be.

GILBERT C. SMITH,
Capt. & Asst. Q. M., U. S. Army,
Tucson Depot, A. T. A. C. S.
November 13, 1869. 6t.

SEALED PROPOSALS in Quintuplicate,

will be received at the office of the Depot Commissary of Subsistence, in Tucson, A. T., until Monday, the 27th day of December, 1869, at 12 o'clock m., when they will be opened, for the supply of the troops stationed at various posts in Arizona Territory, with the following stores, viz:

	FLOUR.	BEANS.
At Camp at Toll-gate,	50625lbs.	5062lbs.
do do Whipple,	50625lbs.	5062lbs.
do do Verde.	16875lbs.	1687lbs.
do do Date Creek,	33750lbs.	3375lbs.
Total.....	151,875lbs.	15,186lbs.

The stores to be of the best quality the country affords, put up in good, strong and new sacks, each containing one hundred (100) pounds net, to be delivered at each post at the expense of the contractor, and to be inspected and accepted by a Board of officers, appointed, by the commanding officer of the post, the receiving commissary being a member of such Board.

The Stores to be delivered between the first day of July, 1870, and the 31st, day of December, 1870, and in one delivery at each post.

The Commanding officer of the Sub-District to which these posts belong, (through the Depot Commissary at Tucson, Crittenden, Whipple or Toll-gate) will notify the Contractor of the amounts required for each post, and also of the time at which they are to be delivered, giving him at least sixty days notice thereof, the above specified quantities to be increased or decreased as the Government may desire, and the Contractor to be notified of any such increase or decrease, before he makes his delivery.

Bidders will state their prices in United States Gold Coin, per pound net, and they are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

Each bid must be signed by two responsible persons who will become sureties for the faithful performance of the contract, if awarded; but no bid will be accepted until the decision thereon, by the Chief C. S., Department of California, shall have been received; nor will any contracts be considered in force until it shall have received the approval of the Department and Division commanders.

Contracts will be made with the express understanding that, if any of the posts mentioned should be abandoned, and the contractor notified accordingly, no Flour or Beans for such post will be received.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids tendered.

Bids must be accompanied by samples of the Flour and Beans offered, also by a copy of this advertisement.

Bids will be received for the above mentioned stores, and on the same day, by Gen. M. P. Small, C. S., at San Francisco, California.

Proposals to be endorsed on the envelopes, "Proposals to deliver Flour" or "Beans," as the case may be.

GILBERT C. SMITH,
Capt. & Asst. Q. M., U. S. Army,
Tucson Depot, A. T. A. C. S.
November 13, 1869. 6t.

PUBLIC AUCTION!

Will be sold at Public Auction, at Tucson Depot, A. T., on Tuesday, November 30th, 1869, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following articles of clothing, viz:—

Seventy-two GREAT COATS.

GILBERT C. SMITH,
Capt and A. Q. M., U. S. A.
Tucson A. T., Oct. 30, 1869, 6t

RESTAURANT!

Franco-American.

IN Allen's building, next door to the Photograph Gallery, Franklin St.

☞OPEN ON MONDAY, NOV. 15.☜

Jean Point & Co.

nv12;tf

Hiram S. Stevens.
Sidney R. DeLong, Samuel Hughes

HIRAM S. STEVENS & CO.

Camp Crittenden, A. T.

WOULD respectfully give notice to the trading public in and around Camp Crittenden, that we have just received a large and well selected took of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, DRUGS, MEDICINES

and all kinds of necessary articles, for

OFFICERS, SOLDIERS and CITIZENS

Direct from San Francisco.

which we propose to sell to all at the very

LOWEST PRICES

at our new store, at Camp Crittenden, Arizona.
Jan1, 1869.

P. R. Tully. Esteban Ochoa.

TULLY & OCHOA.

Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

HEREBY give notice to their friends and the public generally that they have received direct from the East a full and complete stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c. and are prepared to sell at as reasonable terms as any merchants in the Territory. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Jan. 1st 1869.

Wholesale Exclusively,
Tucson, A. T.
Aaron Eckendorf Louis Zeckendorf
Albuquerque N. M. No 19 Dey St. N. Y

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL DALERS

IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS & CAPS
CARPETS
MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FANCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c &c.

NEW MEXICAN CARPETS and BLNKETS

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of Every class of goods suitable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods, and hein in market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those Who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from this Territory as also from Sonora, to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhere.

HIGHEST

MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

ARIZONA

AND

SONORA

PRODUCE.

Produce of Arizona and Sonora, taken on commission and sold to the best advantage for those who favor us with their confidence.

A. & L. ZECKENDORF.
Tucson, A. T. April 1, 1869

NEW GOODS !

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

—AT THE—

SUTLER STORE.

CAMP BOWIE, (Apache Pass.)

☞ A Good Supply for travelers. tf.

E. N. FISH, Tucson, — S. SILVERBERG San Francisco

E. N. FISH, & CO.,

West side, Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

We keep constantly on hand the largest and most general stock of goods in the Territory south of the Gila,

Are constantly receiving fresh supplies or Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries Provisions, Hardware, Liquors in Bbls. and cases, Cigars and Tobacco, &c., &c., which we are offering at exceedingly low prices.

Jan. 1, '69. 32

M. I. JACOBS, 221 Sansome St., San Francisco. — L. M. JACOBS Tucon, A. T

M. I. JACOBS & CO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDIZE

—o—

Main Street, Tucson, A. T

OFFER for sale at a great reduction from ruling prices, an extensive variety of good specially selected for, and adapted to th market.

January 2d, 1869-tf.

BLACKSMITH AND WAGON SHOP,

PEARL ST. TUCSON, A. T.

Wagons are made and repaired at this establishment and everything in the Blacksmith line don with promptness and dispatch.

SWEENY & ETCHEL, Proprietors.

Jan. 1st, '69

NEW

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE

LOCK STITCH.

RECEIVED THE FIRST PRIZE

—AT THE—

Great Fair of the American Institute, in New York City, Oct. 26, 1867,

And Highest Premium for

Best Manufacturing Machine

AT PARIS EXPOSITION, JULY, 1867.

Why is it the Best?

It runs over seams all right

—IT WILL TAKE—

Fifty stitches to the inch finer than any other Machine.

—IT WILL SEW—

Heavier and Thicker Goods than any other Machine.

IT USES ANY AND EVERY KIND OF THREAD.

It Sews Starched Goods as well rs Unstarched.

It sews the most delicate, thin, soft fabric, without drawing. It sews a bias seam as well as any other.

gents wanted. Liberal discount given.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.

294 Bowery, New York.

Every Machine Warranted.

ag14 y

OLD GERMAN BAKERY!!

T. LUENSTEIN & CO.—PROPRIETORS.

n Lesinsky's Building, opposite E. N. Fish &Co.,—Main Street—Tucson A. T.

Citizens and strangers wanting any superior bread, cakes and pies are notified that we have reopened our bakery and solicit their patronage.

GEORGE HOOKER.
T. LAUENSTEIN

HOOPER, WHITING, & CO.

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton, Sweet Water and Camp McDowell, Arizona.

—o—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and Merchants, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaleing and Jobbing at LOW RATES,

We keep constantly on hand at

ARIZONA CITY

The largest and most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one House south of San Francisco.

COMPRISING EVERYTHING THE COUNTRY REQUIRES.

All our goods are either imported directly of bought of direct importers, We buy nothing from second hands; thereby saving the San Francisco Jobber's Profit which is

ALL WE ASK TO MAKE.

"Live and Let Live,"

is our motto. Our terms are CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and for cash, we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros, & others, with goods, in jobbing lot

Unprecedentedly Low for cash

HOOPER, WHITING & CO.

Arizona City May 1, 1869. tf.

SOUTHERN OVERLAND

U. S. MAIL.

And Express Line From Mesilla N. M. to Tucson, A. T.

—o—

THE undersigned will run a weekly two-horse buggy between the above points, connecting at Mesilla, with stages for Santa Fe and the East, El Paso, and San Antonio, Texas; and at Tucson, with the Los Angeles and San Diego Semi-Weekly Stage Line, and the Weekly line for Hermosillo and Guaymas, Sonora; making a connected stage line for any point in the United States on the Pacific or Atlantic slopes of the continent, and points in northern and and central Mexico.

Particular attention paid to Express matter and comfort of Passengers.

The company are responsible for all Express matter sent by their line except against Indians and high water.

Buggies leave Tucson and Mesilla every Sunday at 4 o'clock, p. m.

C. H. LORD, Passenger and Express Agen Tucson, A. T.

DAVIS & BARELLA.

2-3t. La Mesilla, N. M

PIONEER BREWERY,

TUCSON, A. T.

LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER

Constantly on hand.

A. LEVIN & J. GOLDTREE.

March 14, 1869—11-tf.

CASH STORE!

—o—

GOLDBERG & CO.

North-east corner Main and Vine Sts. TUCSON, A. T.

Have just received a new stock of Summer and Fall Goods embracing a general and complete assortment o

DRY GOODS,

—consisting of—

HATS and CAPS of every description and adapted to every season,

CLOAKS
SHAWLS
BOOTS
SHOES
SLIPPERS
LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS
PRINTS
MUSLINS
DELAINES, ETC., ETC.

—also—

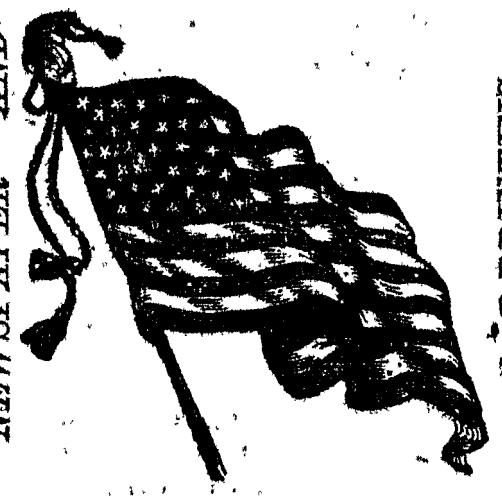
A large stock of **Old Rye Whisky** and he best California **Wine** and **Brandy.**

—likewise—

A large stock of Groceries—BUTTER HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT which we offer for sale; wholesale and retail, We adhere to a cash system and sell our goods remarkably low for cash.

n12

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN



NEWSPAPER AND JOB-PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT!

TUCSON, A. T.

The only Newspaper published in the Territory of Arizona South of the Rio Gila.

Having lately received a

LARGE SUPPLY

of

NEW MATERIAL,

we are prepared to execute

ALL KINDS OF JOB-WORK,

POSTERS,

PAPMHLETS,

BILL-HEDS,

LETTER-HEADINGS,

BUSINESS CARDS,

CIRCULARS,

HAND-BILLS, &c

upon the shortest notice, and as reasonable as can be done this side of San Francisco.

We would particularly recommend our sheet to merchants in San Francisco Cal., and New York, having business correspondence in this section, as the only advertising medium in the Territory, south of the Rio Gila, and as Tucson s in a section of

GREAT COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE.

It is for the interest of every Business House hat wishes to get a share of the trade, to advertise n our columns; therefore, send in your orders.

Address: "Weekly Arizonan," Tucson, A, T

A Good Book for Agents

RESOURCES OF THE

PACIFIC SLOPE!

A Statistical and Descriptive Summary of the Mines and Minerals, Climate, Topography, Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce of the Pacific States and Territories; including LOWER CALIFORNIA, MEXICO, BRITISH COLUMBIA and ALASKA,

By HON. J. ROSS BROWNE,

Complete in One Large

OCTAVO VOLUME

of 874 Pages, Price $4.00.

—o—

This is the Cheapest Work ever offered in this market to Subscription Agents, and it is compact with useful information, invaluable to MERCHANTS, FARMERS, MECHANICS, Etc., and also of deep interest to ALL CLASSES!

Published by

H. H. BANCROFT & Co.

San Francisco, Cal.

THOMAS M YERKES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANT

Tubac, A. T.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, which will be sold reasonable and a LIBERAL CREDIT GIVEN. Grain taken in exchange, for goods at market prices.

Jan 1st 1869. tf.

Agents Wanted. $10 a day

—:o:—

TWO $10 MAPS FOR $4. LLOYD'S

PATENT REVOLVING DOUBLE MAPS.

Two Continents, America and Europe, and America with the United States portion on an immense scale.

Colored—in 4000 Counties.

THESE great Maps, now just completed, 64 x 62 inches large, show every place of importance, all Railroads to date, and the lates alterations in the various European States. These Maps are needed in every School and family in the land—they occupy the space of one Map, and by means of the Reverser, either side can be thrown front, and any part brought level to the eye. County Rights and large discount given to good Agents.

Apply for Circulars, Terms, and send money for and see Sample Maps first, if not sold taken back on demand. J. T. LLOYD.

Jy24;4w. 23 Cortlandt Street, N. Y.

WORDS OF WISDOM

FOR YOUNG MEN,

On the Ruling Passion in Youth and Early Manhood, with SELF HELP for the Erring and unfortunate. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge.

Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. jy24,tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINES. Work will be resumed on an extensive scale as soon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grant, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief at the request of the undersigned. All just and legitimate claims against the Company will be settled upon resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY.
President
Mowry Silver Mining Co.

New York, Oct4, '67.

NOTICE.

Territory of Arizona, }
County of Pima. }

To the unknown heirs of Thomas F. McLean deceased, their guardians, agents, &c,, and all other persons interested:

You are hereby notified that upon a final settlement of the estate of said deceased, had in the Probate Court of said County and Territory, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1869, a balance of nine hundred and thirteen dollars and eighty-eight cents, was found due said estate, and remaining in the hands of Soloman Warner, the administrator thereof.

The undersigned having been appointed by said Probate Court, as an agent to take possession and charge of said moneys—and having given bond as required by law, will hold the same for the term of one year subject to the claim and demand of the lawful heirs of said deceased.

At the expiration of one year, said moneys if uncalled for, will be paid into the Territorial Treasury of said Territory in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided.

Tucson, March 19th 1869.

JOHN B. ALLEN
Agent and
12-tf Territorial Treasurer.

FH Goodwin — Adam Sanders

GOODWIN & SANDERS,

Dealers in General Merchandise

TUCSON, A. T.

—o—

HAVE this day on hand and are constantly receiving, a large stock of goods selected

EXPRESSLY FOR THIS MARKET,

consisting in part of

Dry Goods and Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Military Furnishing goods of all descriptions, Staple and Fancy Goods, Belts, Pistols, Powder, Percussion caps, &c., &c., which they will sell cheap for cash.

Thankful for past favors they respectfully solicit continuance of public patronage.

Jan. 1, 186 -

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN.

Vol. 2. Tucson, A. T., Saturday, November 20, 1869 No 45

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

A Weekly Journal, devot ed to th interests of Arizona Territory.

Published cvery Saturday at Tucson, A. T.

P. W. DOONER.....EDITOR.

Terms of Subscription,

One Copy, one year $7,00
One copy, six months..... $4,00
One copy for three months..... 2,00
Single numbers, each 25

Subscriptions must be paid invariably in advance

Advertising Rates.

Two dollars per square for the first insertion and one dollar for each subsequent insertion

All business letters must be addressed to the Publisher, and all "correspondence" to the Editor.

J. E. McCAFFREY.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW

TUCSON, A. T.
January 2d 1869-tf

G. H. OURY,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

Office in Court-house Building
TUCSON, A. T.
aug4:67 tf

EDWARD PHELPS, M. D.

Tucson, A. T.

OFFICE on the Plaza, opposite the Catholic Church.

F. M. HODGES,

MAIN STREET

TUCSON. A. T.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large supply the best brand of Liquors and Cigars.
Jan. 1st. '69

MRS. M. LORD W. W. WILLIAM

LORD & WILLIAMS.

HAVING just brought on from New York fresh and

CHOICE STOCK OF MERCHANDISE,

are offering the same very cheap for cash.
Look at our goods and prices.
tf Jan. 1, '69.

LUNCHES

AT THE PIONEER BREWERY AND AGENCY
consisting of

Sandwiches, Schwitzer Cheese, Holland Herrings Anchovies, Potato Salad, Pickles, etc., etc. tf

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING

Done after the most approved styles.

jul2.tf SAML. BOSTICK

B. F. ROUNTREE,

Forwarding and Commission merchant
GUAYMAS,
SONORA,
MEXICO.

Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding goods with quick dispatch. Respectfully refers to

LORD & WILLIAMS, E. N. FISH & Co.
GOODWIN & SANDERS, HON. J. B. ALLEN
CHAS. T. HAYDEN, TULLY & OCHOA.
Tucson, A. T.

OFFICIAL.

POSTAL CONVENTION
WITH
BELGIUM.

Convention for the Regulation of the Postal Convention between the United States of America and Belgium.

The Post-Office Departments of the United States of America and of Belgium, being desirous to regulate by a new Convention the postal intercourse between the two countries, the undersigned, being duly authorized by their respective Governments, have agreed upon the following articles:—

ARTICLE I. There shall be an exchange of correspondence, by means of their respective Post Departments, between the United States of America and Belgium, and this correspondence shall embrace:

1. Letters, ordinary and registered.

2. Newspapers, book-packets, prints of all kinds, (comprising maps, plans, engravings, drawings, photographs, litographs, and all other like productions of mechanical processes, sheets of music, etc.,) and patterns or samples of merchandise, including grains and seeds.

And such correspondence may be exchanged, whether originating in either of said countries and destined for the other, or originating in or destined for foreign countries to which they may respectively serve as intermediaries.

ARTICLE II The offices for the exchange of mails shall be (a) on the part of the United States:

1. New York.
2 Boston.
(b) on the part of Belgium:
1. Antwerp.
2. Ostend, (Travelling Office.)
3. Ostend, (local,)

The two Post Departments may at any time discontinue either of said offices of exchange or establish others.

ARTICLE III. Each office shall make its own arrangements for the dispatch of its mails to the other office by regular lines of communication, and shall, at its own cost, pay the expense of such intermediate transportation. It is also agreed that the cost of international ocean and territorial transit of the closed mails, between the respective frontiers, shall be first defrayed by that one of the two departments which shall have obtained from the intermediaries the most favorable pecuniary terms for such conveyance; and any amount so advanced by one for account of the other shall be promptly reimbursed.

ARTICLE IV. The standard weight for the single rate of postage and rule of progression shall be:

1. For letters, 15 grammes.

2 For all other correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article, that which each Department shall adopt for the mails which it dispatches to the other, adapted to the convenience and habits of its interior administration.

But each office shall give notice to the other of the standard weight it adopts, and of any subsequent charges thereof.

The rule of progression shall always be an additional single rate for each additional single weight or fraction thereof.

The weight stated by the dispatching office shall always be accepted, saving the case of manifest mistake.

ARTICLE V. The single rate of postage on the direct correspondence exchanged between the United States and Belgium shall be as follows:

1. On prepaid letters from the United States, 15 cents.

2. On pre-paid letters from Belgium, 80 centimes.

3. On all other correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article, the rate shall be, for the mails sent, that which the despatching office shall adopt in conformity with the convenience and habits of its interior administration. But each office shall give notice to the other of the rate it adopts, and of any subsequent change thereof.

ARTICLE VI. Whenever there shall be established a direct line of steam communication between the ports of the United States and of Belgium, adapted to the regular transportation of the mails between the two countries and acceptible to the two departments, it is agreed that the international single letter rate applicable to this route shall be reduced to ten cents in the United States and fifty centimes in Belgium, of which six cents (50 centimes) shall represent the maritime rate; and for the other correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article the maritime rate in such case shall be 10 cents (50 centimes) per kilogramme.

But this article shall not be carried into effect until a time upon which the two Post Departments shall hereafter agree.

ARTICLE VII. The payment of postage on ordinary letters shall be optional, subject to the condition in Article VIII. mentioned, but on registered letters, and on all other correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article it shall be compulsory.

ARTICLE VIII. If, however, the postage on any article shall be prepaid insufficiently, it shall nevertheless be forwarded to its destination charged with the deficient postage. Upon the delivery of any unpaid or insufficiently paid letter, or of any other insufficiently paid correspondence, there shall be levied a fine in the United States of five cents, in Belgium of 30 centimes. This fine, as well as the deficient postage on other articles than letters, shall not enter into the accounts between the two offices, but shall be retained to the use of the office collecting the same.

ARTICLE IX. Registered articles shall, in addition to the postage, be subject to a register fee of ten cents in the United States, and of 50 centimes in Belgium, and this fee shall always be prepaid.

Each office is at liberty to reduce this fee for the mails it dispatches.

ARTICLE X. Any correspondence may be registered, not only for international correspondence, but also for correspondence originating in or destined for other countries to which these two administrations may respectively serve as intermediaries for the transmission of such registered articles.

Each Department shall notify the other of the countries to which it may thus serve as intermediary.

ARTICLE XI. Accounts between the two offices shall be fixed upon the following basis: from the total amount of international postages and register fees, collected in each country on letters, added to the total amount of prepaid postages and register fees on other articles sent, the dispatching office shall deduct the amount required at the agreed rate, for the intermediate transit thereof between the two frontiers, and the amount of the two net sums shall be equally divided, between the two offices.

ARTICLE XII. The correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article shall be dispatched under regulations to be established by the dispatching office; but these shall embrace the following:

1. No packet shall contain anything which shall be closed against inspection; nor any written communication whatever, except to whom or from whom the packet is sent, and the numbers placed upon the patterns or samples of merchandise.

2. No packet may exceed two feet in length, or one foot in any other dimension.

3. Neither office shall be bound to deliver any article the importation of which may be prohibited by the laws or regulations of the country of destination.

4. So long as any customs duty is chargeable on any article sent to the United States it may be levied for the use of the customs.

5, Except as above, no charge whatever shall be collected on the mails exchanged, otherwise than herein expressly provided.

ARTICLE XIII. The Post Department of the United States and of Belgium shall establish by agreement, and in conformity with the arrangements in force at the time, the conditions upon which the two offices may exchange in open mails the correspondence originating in or destined to other foreign countries to which they may respectively serve as intermediaries.

It is, however, always understood that such correspondence shall only be charged with the rate applicable to direct international correspondence, augmented by the postage due to foreign countries and any other tax for exterior service;

ARTICLE XIV. Each office accords to the other the privilege of transit of the closed mails exchanged in either directions between the latter and any country to which the former may serve as intermediary, by its usual means of mail transportation, whether on sea or land.

For such transit on its part, the United States office shall receive as follows:

1. For transit across its territory: for letters 1½ cents per single letter rate; for other articles 12 cents per kilogramme, net weight.

2. For transit across the waters of the Atlantic Ocean: for letters 8 cents per single letter rate: for other articles 12 cents per kilogramme net weight.

3. For transit across the waters of the Pacific Ocean: for letters 10 cents per single letter rate; for other articles 20 cents per kilogramme, net weight,

For such transit on its part the office of Belgium shall receive as follows,

For transit across its territory and the English Channel: 1. for letters 5 centimes per single letter rate; 2 for other articles 40 centimes per kilogramme, net weigth.

ARTICLE XV. The postal accounts between the two offices shall be stated quarterly, transmitted and verified as speedily as practicable; and the balance found due shall be paid to the creditor office either by exchange on London, or at the debtor office, as the creditor office may desire.

The rule for the conversion of the money of the two countries shall be established by common agreement between the two offices.

ARTICLE XVI. When in any United States or Belgian port a closed mail is transferred from one vessel to another without any expense to the office of the country where the transfer is made, such transfer shall not be subject to any postal charge by one office against the other.

ARTICLE XVII. Official communications addressed from one office to the other shall not be the occasion of accounts between the two offices.

ARTICLE XVIII. The two offices shall by mutual consent make detailed regulations for carrying these articles into execution; and modify such regulations in like manner from time to time as the exigencies of the service may require.

ARTICLE XIX. Letters wrongly sent, wrongly addressed, or not deliverable for any cause, shall be returned to the dispatching office at its expence for the return if any shall be incurred. Registered articles in the second paragraph of the first article mentioned, shall also be returned; other articles shall be left to the dispositions of the receiving office. Any postages not collected upon the correspondence returned, but which shall have been charged against the receiving office, shall be deducted from the account.

ARTICLE XX. In considerations of the concessions made by the United States Post Department, it is agreed that a reduction of 20 per cent. shall be made in favor of the United States office from the charge of forty centimes per kilogromme established in Article XIV. for the transit of the articles mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article of this Convention, and which shall be dispatched from the United States.

ARTICLE XX. From the time this convention shall take effect, all former conventions between the two offices shall cease to be in force, except for closing the accounts arising thereunder.

This convention shall take effect on the first day of January next. It shall continue in force until cancelled by agreement of the two offices; or until one year from the time when either office shall have given notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same.

This convention shall be subject to the approval of the Postmaster General of the United States and of the Minister of Public Works o Belgium.

Executed in duplicate at Brussels this 21st day of August, in the year of our Lord 1867.

[L. S.] JOHN A. KASSON,
Sp. Com., &c., &c.

[L. S.] M. FASSIAUX.
Director-General of Railroads, Posts, and Telegraphs,

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, October 8, 1867.

Having examined and considered the foregoing articles of a Convention for the regulation of the postal intercourse between the United States of America and Belgium, which were agreed upon and signed in duplicate at Brussels on the twenty-first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, by the Hon. John A. Kasson, Special Commisioner, &c., &c., on behalf of this Department, and by Mr. Fassiaux, Director-General of Railroads, Posts, and Telegraphs, on behalf of the Belgian Post Departments, the same are by me hereby ratified and approved, by and with the advice and consent of the President of the United States.

In witness whereof I have caused the seal of the Post Office Department to be hereto affixed, with my signature, the day and year first above written.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
[L. S.] Postmaster General.

I hereby approve the aforegoing Convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[L. S.] ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
F. W. SEWARD, *Acting Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, 9th October, 1867.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

NOVEMBER 20.....1869.

WILL MEXICO SELL?

The *New Mexican* advocates the acquisition of the two States of Mexico bordering upon New Mexico and Arizona—Chihuahua and Sonora. This is an advocacy so eminently feasible that it would not be at all surprising to find it claiming the support of every sane journal existing between the St Lawrence and the Gulf of Mexico. But will our government buy? It is not at all likely for Dr. Hall has made so many discoveries away to the North Pole, which must be attended to at once, that there cannot be a moment wasted in contemplating the advantages or disadvantages which might result from the acquisition of territory to the south—where neither ice nor snow is to be met with unless you climb for it to some of the mountain peaks. The fact is that the importance of these States, but more especially of the State of Sonora, as United States territory, is either not understood or otherwise not appreciated. The following extract from a letter published in the *New Mexican*, sets forth in a very satisfactory manner the principal advantages of soil and mineral which these States present:

"The acquisition of these States and the State of Durango would extend our boundary line nearly due west from the mouth of the Rio Grande to the Pacific ocean, and add to our territory and population as follows.

	Area in sq. m's.	Population.
Chihuahua,	83,512	180,000
Sonora,	100,228	150,000
Sinaloa,	33,723	190,000
Durango,	48,486	175,000
Aggregate	265,952	695,000

"Within the limits of a brief article no detailed description of this country can be attempted; but it may be said, in general terms, that it is vastly rich in minerals. Gold, silver, copper, lead, iron and nitre are found in a great abundance. The silver mines of Chihuahua are regarded as the richest on the continent.

"The country is capable of subsisting vast numbers of cattle and sheep, with no other expense than herding them.

"The port and harbor of Guaymas, in the State of Sonora, is the best on the Pacific coast, and is the natural terminus of the *only* practical route for a railroad to the Pacific ocean that can be used at all seasons of the year.

"The value of New mexico and Arizona consists almost exclusively in their mineral depsits and capabilities for stock growing.

"Many of the mines of these Territories cannot be worked to advantage for the want of means of transportation, and because the richest mineral regions are infested by tribes of hostile Indians, known as the Southern Apaches. The boundary line between New Mexico and Arizona and Mexico *runs through this* rich mineral region and extensive pasture lands. The acquisition of *these Territories* by the United States has destroyed all efficient control over these Apache Indians.

"They alternate between these Territories and Mexico, plundering the citizens on both sides of the line at will. The immense herds of cattle and sheep that enriched that country fifteen years ago, have disappeared by the ravages of these Indians.

"The imbecility of the Mexican government and the corrupt and inefficient character of our Indian affairs under former administrations have left that vast area of territory to the tender mercies of these savages.

"This country cannot be effectually protected while it belongs to two nations and the government of either is inconpetent and inefficient."

The writer of this article has evidently bestowed much attention upon the subject on which he so ably discourses. The purchase of Sonora would be *the crowning policy for the* great South-West. But will Mexico sell? She certainly never will propose; so if our government would possess the port of Guaymas and the rich mineral and *agricultural lands of* Sonora, and render available the resources of Arizona and New Mexico, it must take the initiative by opening negotiations for the transfer.

In the remarks above quoted there is, however, one great mistake, which the *New Mexican*, attempting to obviate, only confounds. It is stated that Guaymas is the natural terminus of the only practicable route for a railroad to the Pacific ocean; our contemporary replies that it "has been shown by actual survey and observation that a route by the 35th parallel, via the Gila river to San Diego, in Cal., is not only a very practicable route, but that it would be liable to none of the serious winter obstructions incident to more northern lines."

Now, as we perceive that the advantages of the 32d parallel route are here accredited the 35th *route*, we may infer that "32d" was intended; besides, a railroad on the 35th parallel, having its terminus at San Diego, has not been considered.

The Santa Fe *Gazette* must certainly have fallen into very strange hands. We have seen its distorted countenance only once under its new name, *Post*. Now what is the trouble with you *Post?* If you intend to cut our acquaintance, then, all right. We shall endeavor still to view matters as they are even though we be deprived of the views of an extremist. We would however prefer seeing your singular countenance at intervals.

[Correspondence.]

Sasabe Flat Post Office.

Tucson, Nov. 16, 1869.

Mr. Editor:—The following remarks may be of interest to some of your readers who may not have considered the contained facts.

The Post Office Department has contracted for the *conveyance of the U. S. mails from* Tucson to Sasabe Flat and has provided for the *establishment of a post office at said place*, which is supposed to be somewhere near the line, but within the limits of Arizona; but which is in Sonora, perhaps five, perhaps ten miles from the boundary, and is peopled by one or two dark-complexioned Mexicans who inhabit a small hovel or jackal, attached to a little corrall for the stage mules, and who occupy the jackal—supposed to be the United States Post Office—with their *trastros* for cooking *frijoles* and *tortillas*; and a mail-bag or a postmaster has never been inside of the supposed post office, which is more than twenty leagues from any human habitation in any direction near the mail route. But as the parties who have the contract for carrying the mail, are Mexicans, residents of Altar, in Sonora, they take the mail, or mail bag, through to Altar, to the store of which the contractors are the proprietors, from where it is transferred to the Mexican post office, where, or at the store perhaps, *the records of the U. S. P. O., of Sasabe* may be kept if any place.

The Post Office department has issued advertisements inviting bids for mail service on *the route between Tucson and Sasabe Flat for* the next postal year, commencing on the first day of July next; now the question arises very naturally: Where is the mail to be delivered; at Altar, as at present, or at Sasabe, at the above mentioned mule corrall, which may not be there another year?

If the U. S. mail agent, resident here, will give some information regarding this he will confer a favor on the public, especially on parties who may desire to bid for mail contracts.

INQUIRER.

Removal of the Capital.

The project of removing the capital out west would appear to have more strength than Washingtonians seem to believe. The Western members are pretty well united on the subject and in its favor. From all that I can learn here this evening it is very likely that a trial of strength between the removers and anti-removers will come up at the next session of Congress. An appropiation of $3,500,000 is to be asked for to put new buildings for the State and War Departments, and Westerns members are determined, it is said, to fight the proposition at every stage. The Western men assert that every additional dollar expended on federal works in Washington will be made an argument against removing the capital, and they are determined to furnish no more arguments on that side. Ben. Butler said to-night that sensible men would govern themselves as to holding or selling out property here by the test vote on the appropiations for the new War and *State Departments.—Washington Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

A charitable man was boasting to Lord Palmerston: "I spend half my income in charity, I assure you. I do indeed! I have given thousands of pounds away. Generosity covers everything." "Including modesty sometimes," added his lordship.

The News.

From the Daily New Mexican.

The Treasury department has announced that it will purchase ten millions of bonds and sell ten millions of gold during this month; the Express says the announcement caused great disgust to the speculators in gold and government *bonds*.

A special cable dispatch states that the cities of Frankfort, Westbaden and Mayance, with the surrounding country, were visted by shocks of earthquake on the night of the 31st ult., and *on yesterday morning*.

The American Colonization Society's ship Golconda, for Africa will take four hundred colored emigrants from Savannah.

The Suez Canal inauguration *fetes* and opening ceremonial will extend over four days, from the 16th inclusive, to the 20th of November, inclusive,

General McMahon, our late Minister to Paraguay, has arrived at Baltimore.

The Boston Gift Concert has closed and the famous Coliseum was drawn by the holder of ticket No. 83,951 'some person unknown.

Notice!

FOR SALE: The Sweetwater station situated on the road between Tucson and Fort Yuma. The store with graineries attached and in excellent condition are offered for sale upon reasonable terms. A fine opportunity for parties desirous of securing a permanent, safe and well paying business, possessing advantages well known to the business community. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

R. S. FITZGERALD.

PUBLIC AUCTION!

Will be sold at Public Auction, at Tucson Depot, A. T., on Tuesday, November 30th, 1869, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following articles of clothing, viz:—

Seventy-two GREAT COATS.

GILBERT C SMITH,
Capt and A. Q. M., U. S. A.
Tucson A. T., Oct. 30, 1869. 6t

SEALED PROPOSALS in Quintuplicates, will be received at the office of the Depot Commissary of Subsistence, in Tucson, A. T., until Monday, the 27th day of December, 1869, at 12 o'clock m., when they will be opened, for the supply of the troops stationed at various posts in Arizona Territory, with the following stores, viz:

	FLOUR.	BEANS.
At Camp at Toll-gate,	50625lbs.	5062lbs.
do do Whipple,	50625lbs.	5062lbs.
do do Verde,	16875lbs.	1687lbs.
do do Date Creek,	33750lbs.	3375lbs.
Total.....	151,875lbs.	15,186lbs.

The stores to be of the best quality the country affords, put up in good, strong and new sacks, each containing one hundred (100) pounds net, to be delivered at each post at the expense of the contractor, and to be inspected and accepted by a Board of officers, appointed, by the commanding officer of the post, the receiving commissary being a member of such Board.

The Stores to be delivered between the first day of July, 1870, and the 31st, day of December, 1870, and in one delivery at each post.

The Commanding officer of the Sub-District to which these posts belong, (through the Depot Commissary at Tucson, Crittenden, Whipple or Toll-gate) will notify the Contractor of the amounts required for each post, and also of the time at which they are to be delivered, giving him at least sixty days notice thereof, the above specified quantities to be increased or decreased as the Government may desire, and the Contractor to be notified of any such increase or decrease, before he makes his delivery.

Bidders will state their prices in United States Gold Coin, per pound net, and they are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

Each bid must be signed by two responsible persons who will become sureties for the faithful performance of the contract, if awarded; but no bid will be accepted until the decision thereon, by the Chief C. S., Department of California, shall have been received; nor will any contract be considered in force until it shall have received the approval of the Department and Division commanders.

Contracts will be made with the express understanding that, if any of the posts mentioned should be abandoned, and the contractor notified accordingly, no Flour or Beans for such post will be received.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids tendered.

Bids must be accompanied by samples of the Flour and Beans offered, also by a copy of this advertisement.

Bids will be received for the above mentioned stores, and on the same day, by Gen. M. P. Small, C, S., at San Francisco, California.

Proposals to be endorsed on the envelopes, "Proposals to deliver Flour" or "Beans," as the case may be.

GILBERT C. SMITH,
Capt. & Asst. Q. M., U. S. Army,
Tucson Depot, A. T. A. C. S.
November 13, 1869. 6t.

SEALED PROPOSALS in Quintuplicates, will be received at the office of the Depot Commissary of Subsistence, in Tucson, A. T., until Tuesday, the 16th day of December 1869, at 12 o'clock M., when they will be opened for the supply of the Troops stationed in *the Sub-District of* Southern Arizona, with the following stores, viz:

	FLOUR	BEANS
At Camp Lowell,	33750lbs	3375lbs.
do do McDowell,	84375lbs	8437lbs.
do do Rino,	16875lbs	1687lbs.
do do Goodwin,	50625lbs	5062lbs.
do do Bowie,	33750lbs	3375lbs.
do do Grant,	50625lbs	5062lbs.
do do Crittenden,	33750lbs	3375lbs.
Total.....	303,750lbs.	30,375lbs.

The stores to be of the best quality the country affords, put up in good, strong and new sacks, each containing one hundred (100) pounds net, to be delivered at each post at the expense of the Contractor, and to be inspected and accepted by a Board of officers, appointed by the Commanding officer of the post, the receiving Commissary being a member of such Board.

The stores to be delivered betwen the first day of July, 1870, and the 31st day of December, 1870, and in one delivery at each post.

The commanding officer of the Sub-District through the Depot C. S., at Tucson or Camp Crittenden, A. T., will notify the Contractor of the amounts required for each post, and also of the time at which they are to be delivered, (giving him at least sixty days notice thereof) the above specified quantities to be increased or decreased as the Government may desire, and the Contractor to be notified of any such increase or decrease, before he makes his delivery.

Bidders will state their price in United States Gold Coin, per pound, net, and they are invited to be present at the opening of the bids. Each bid must be signed by two responsible persons, who will become sureties for the faithful performance of the contract, if awarded; but no bids will be accepted until the decision thereon, by the Chief C. S. Department of California, shall have been received, nor will any Contracts be considered in force until they shall have received the approval of the Department and Division Commanders.

Contracts will be made with the express understanding that, if any of the posts mentioned should be abandoned, and the Contractor notified accordingly no Flour or Beans for such posts will be received.

Proposals will also be received for the delivery of the entire quantities of the above specified stores, viz:

303,750lbs. of Flour and 30,375lbs. of Beans at Tucson or Camp Crittenden, A. T., as the Government may select, the conditions regarding inspection, delivery, etc. etc. to be the same as above enumerated.

Bids must be accompanied by samples of the Flour and Beans offered, also by a copy of this advertisement.

Bids will also be received for the above mentioned stores, and on the same day, by General F. P. Small, C S. at San Francisco, California.,

Proposals to be endorsed on the Envelopes "Proposals to deliver Flour" or "Beans," as the case may be.

GILBERT C. SMITH,
Capt. & Asst. Q M., U. S. Army.
Tucson Depot, A. T. A. C. S.
November 13, 1869. 6t.

CASH STORE!

GOLDBERG & CO.

North-east corner Main and Vine Sts.
TUCSON, A. T.

Have just received a new stock of Summer and Fall Goods embracing a general and complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

—consisting of—

HATS and CAPS of every description as adapted to every season,
CLOAKS
SHAWLS
BOOTS
SHOES
SLIPPERS
LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS
PRINTS
MUSLINS
DELAINES, ETC., ETC.

—also—

A large stock of **Old Rye Whisky** and the best California **Wine** and **Brandy**.

—likewise—

A large stock of Groceries—BUTTER HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT which we offer for sale; wholesale and retail. We adhere to a cash system and sell our good remarkably low for cash.

2n1

H. LOOBES & Co.

Have just arrived from California with a choice assortment of wines and liquors which they offer on very reasonable terms. Those who need a good article of either may do well to call at their store in Maj. Duffield's building, on the Court House plaza, near the ARIZONAN office.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

NOVEMBER 20.....1869.

LOCAL MATTERS.

H. Lisinsky and Col. J Bennet arrived from Las Cruces on Wednesday.

Hiram S. Stevens returned on Monday after an absence of several months. He has been on a tour to the eastern States.

Lieut. Lafferty, wounded in the recent engagement with Cachise, has been brought here for treatment.

Hon. Coles Bashford and judge Titus returned from their tour to the northern part of the Territory. The Governor in on his way to California, but will visit Washington before he returns to Arizona.

Cachise:—Notwithstanding every precaution on the part of Col. Barnard and the officers and men comprising his command the wily savage Cachise succeeded with his entire force n effecting an escape from the position in which we last week found him. It is no simple ask to capture a live Apache among his native hills.

Lo! the Apache prisoners at Camp Lowell are dying off in a most satisfactory manner. Notwithstanding the best medical attendance being rendered them when sick yet they cannot stand the attacks of intermittent fever—natives though they be. This, however, should not cause any very great alarm; there are still a sufficient number of Apaches left to answer all purposes.

A Rich Mine:—Within six miles of Tucson, near the base of the mountain ridge to the west, Major Duffield owns a silver mine—perhaps the richest on the continent. In 1867 a piece of the outcrop sent to New York assayed over $13,000 to the ton and a subsequent assay showed a yield of $15,000 to the ton. The Major has now in his possession a letter from the Department of the Interior certifying to this latter assay. We were shown a piece of rock recently taken from the mine, one half of which, by look, is said to be of pure silver; and from its weight and general appearance we are quite ready to accept the statement as not at all exaggerated.

Small Pox:—Mr McPherson who came here from California, some time since, and raised such a big mining excitement, is now the centre of a good excitement, but this time of a very different character, through means of having brought the small pox into the town. Some six weeks subsequent to his arrival, his baggage was sent to him from California. The supposition is that the contagion was conveyed in the clothing as some of the newly arrived articles were worn only for a short time before he was confined to his room. At present he is in a terrible condition, yet the doctors think that his life is not in danger. Every precaution is being taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

How They Do Things North:—From good authority we have the following particulars regarding the letting of government contracts at Fort Whipple: The bids were opened at the appointed time by the quartermaster, who discovered that his particular friend—by the way, his brother-in-law—has been underbid; well, of course, consanguinity could not be expected to stand aside and see old justice take the prize (?) and it did not; for this bid-opening functionary announces that one of the bids is gotten up in such a style that he cannot understand it, and the bidders will therefore be pleased to call at the office at 4 p. m, to learn the issue. At 4 o'clock the bidders have assembled and only learn that the bid has not yet been deciphered, and 8 o'clock, the following morning is the hour appointed for the revelation. But here, it may be asked, why did not the quartermaster rule out this bid? Well simply, because consanguinity forbade—the bid being that of his particular friend must be made to draw the prize. On the following morning, at 8 o'clock, the bidders were present, when Mr. Drachman, of the firm Goldberg & Co., of this place, the lowest bidder for 500 tons of grain, is informed—albeit he has given the required securities and expressed his readiness to give bonds for any *additional* sum the quartermaster may name—that he is not a responsible man. But the *amigo*, whose bid was doubtless written in some of the dead languages and was two cents on every hundred pound greater than the bid of Mr. Drachman, to boot, is pronounced the successful bidder. Indeed, if the Q. M. department is to become a gift enterprise let the fact be made public, that all who are so unfortunate as to hold no claim to relationship may bridge the difficulty by flattery. On the whole, what a contemptible proceeding! How unworthy and corrupt! Shame! Shame!!

A Surprise:—A person can never tell, even five minutes beforehand, what class of annoyance may spring up to intrude its tiresome presence upon one's leisure or assail one's sense of hearing. There can be no doubt but that this was the drift of Maj. Duffield's thoughts on Saturday night last when a party comprising the youth, beauty and intelligence of Tucson, with music, etc., ruthlessly entered his dwelling and unceremoniously took to dancing and singing; scarcely offering even explanation to any inquiry offered. The major, however instead of taking hold of his double-barreled shot-gun, and running off the invaders (as he should have done) calmly submitted to this piece of caprice; and aided by his excellent and unassuming lady, did all in his power to make his strange visitors feel that he understood and appreciated the acknowledgment. So soon as the first dance had ended and the feeling of gaity had so far subsided as to render conversation possible, the Major's cupboard was invaded—not by vandal hands but by the Major himself—when everything in the line of indulgence, from "fine old rye" to Angelica was spread before the uninvited guests. The invaders took their departure at an early hour, profuse in their acknowledgments for the hospitality shown them by the major and his accomplished lady

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We received the following communication on Wednesday:

Mr. Editor:—News has just arrived that the last mail from Fort Yuma was "jumped," not by Indians, but by white men. The mail coach conveying Wells Fargo & Co's express and two passengers, one of whom was Mr. Wm Bichard of Pima Villages, had just reached the Algodon station about nine miles west of Fort Yuma when three or four men jumped out, one grasping the horses by their heads with the evident intention of robbing the mail and party. But Mr. Bichard proved too quick for them, for by a well directed shot from his pistol he dropped the villain holding the horses. These latter taking fright ran for a quarter of a mile before they could be managed and turned back to the station; and upon their returning to the station it was discovered that the robbers had fled and taken with them their dead or wounded confederate.. H.

Gila River, Nov. 12.

Administrator's Notice.

In the matter of the Estate of M. J. Flornoy Deceased,

NOTICE is hereqy given by the undersigned administrator of the said estate to the creditors of and all persons having claims against said estate, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers to the undersigned at his office in Tucson, county of Pima, and Territory of Arizona, within twelve months from the date of this notice after which outstanding claims will be forever debarred.

Tucson, A. T. Sept. 23d, 1869. }

P. R TULLY, *Administrator*

Tucson, A. T., June 1st, 1869

Mr. R. Platt of Tucson, is hereby appointed our agent for the transaction of all business connected directly or indirectly with transportation of Government stores from Tucson Depot to all posts dependant upon it for supplies.

HINDS & HOOKER.

RESTAURANT!

Franco-American.

IN Allen's building, next door to the Photograph Gallery, Franklin St.

☞ OPEN ON MONDAY, NOV. 15. ☜

JEAN POINT & Co.

nv12;tf

PIONEER BREWERY,

TUCSON, A. T.

LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER

Constantly on hand.

A. LEVIN & J. GOLDTREE.

March 14, 1869—11-tf.

UNITED STATES MAILS.

ARIZONA.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 30, 1869.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 p. m. of March 1, 1870, for conveying the mails of the United States from July 1, 1870, to June 30, 1874, in the Territory of Arizona, on the routes and by the schedule of departures and arrivals herein specified.

☞ Decisions announced by March 14, 1870. ☜

17201 From Prescott to Mojave, 225 miles and back, once a week
Leave Prescott Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Mojave Friday by 6 p m;
Leave Mojave Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Prescott Friday by 6 p m.

17202 From Tucson to Tubac, 60 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Tucson Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Tubac next day by 5 p m;
Leave Tubac Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Tucson next day at 5 p m.

17203 From Hardyville, (local,) by Mojave City, La Paz, and Arizona City to Yuma 375 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Hardyville Monday at 5 a m;
Arrive at Yuma Sunday by 8 p m;
Leave Yuma Monday at 5 a m;
Arrive at Hardyville Sunday by 8 p m.
Proposals for twice-a-week service invited

17204 From Mojave City to San Bernardino, (Cal.,) 250 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Mojave City Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at San Bernardino Saturday by 6 p m;
Leave San Bernardino Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Mojave City Saturday by 6 p m;

17205 From Hardyville, (Ariz.,) by Saint Thomas, Santa Clara, and Mellersburgh, to St. George, (U. T.,) 310 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Hardyville Monday at 6 a m.
Arrive at St. George Sunday by 6 p. m;
Leave St George Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Hardyville Sunday by 6 p m.
Proposals for twice-a-week service invited.

17206 From Prescott, by Skull Vally, Wickenburgh, La Paz, Rock Spring, (local,) (Ariz.,) and San Gorgonia, to San Bernardino, (Cal.,) 415 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Prescott Thursday at 10 a m;
Arrive at San Bernardino in eight days by 10 p m;
Leave San Bernardino Tuesday at 5 a m;
Arrive at Prescott in eight days by 10 p m.

17207 From Casa Blanca, by Weaver, (local,) and Upper Hassayampa, (local,) to Prescott,—— miles and back, once a week.
Bidders to state distance and propose schedule of departures and arrivals.

17208 From Agua Caliente, (local,) to La Paz, 150 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Agua Caliente Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at La Paz Wednesday by 6 p m;
Leave La Paz Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Agua Caliente Saturday by 6 p m.

17209 From Prescott, by Lynx Creek, (local) and Woolery Ranch, (local,) to Turkey Creek, (local,) 70 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Prescott Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Turkey Creek next day by 6 p m.
Leave Turkey Creek Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Prescott next day by 6 p m

17210 From Prescott to Wickenburgh, Phœnix and Maricopa Wells, to Pima Villages, 150 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Prescott Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Pima Villages Wednesday by 6 p m;
Leave Pima Villages Thursday at 6 a m
Arrive at Prescott Saturday by 6 p m.

17211 From Tucson, by Grant, Florence, Mc Dowell, and Phœnix, to Wickenburgh, 260 miles and back, once a week,
Leave Tucson Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Wickenburg Saturday by 6 p m;
Leave Wickenburg Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Tucson Saturday by 6 p m.

17212 From Tucson to Sasabi Flat, 75 miles and back, once a week,
Leave Tucson, Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Sasabi Flat next day by 6 a m;
Leave Sasabi Flat Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Tucson next day by 6 p m.

INSTRUCTIONS.

Containing conditions to be incorporated in the contracts to the extent the Department may deem proper.

Seven minutes are allowed to each intermediate office, when not otherwise specified, for opening and examining the mails.

No pay will be made for trips not performed; and for each of such omissions, not satisfactorily explained, three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture.

Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of postmasters or the affidavits of other credible persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from, or deliver it into, a post office; for suffering it to be wet, injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost.

The Postmaster General may annul the contracts for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract; for violating the post office laws, or disobeying the instructions of the department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when requested by the department to do so; for assigning the contrat without the assent of the Postmaster General; or for transporting persons or packages conveying mailable matter out of the mail.

The Postmaster General may order an increase of service on a route by allowing therefor a pro rata increase on the contract pay. He may change schedules of departures and arrivals in all cases, and particularly to make them conform to connections with railroads, without increase of pay, provided the running time be not abridged. He may also order an increase of speed, allowing, within the restrictions of the law a pro rata increase of pay for the additional stock or carriers, if any. The contractor may, however, in the case of increase of speed, relinquish the contract, by giving prompt notice to the department that he prefers doing so to carrying the order into effect. The Postmaster General may also discontinue or curtail the service, in whole or in part, in order to place on the route a greater degree of service, whenever the public interests, in his judgment, shall require such discontinuance or curtailment for any other cause; he allowing as full indemnity to contractor one month's extra pay on the amount of service dispensed with, and a pro rata compensation for the amount of service retained and continued.

Payments will be made for the service by collections from or drafts on postmasters, or otherwise after the expiration of each quarter—say in November, February, May, and August.

The distances are given according to the best information; but no increase pay will be allowed should they be greater than advertised, if the points to be supplied be correctly stated. Bidders must inform themselves on this point.

Bidders are requested to use, as far as practicable, the printed form of proposal furnished by the department, to write out in full the sum of their bids, and to retain copies of them.

Each bid must be guaranteed by *two* responsible persons.

The bid should be sealed, superscribed "Mail Proposals, Territory of Arizona," addressed "Second Assistant Postmaster General, Contract Office," and sent by mail, not by or to an agent; and Postmasters will not enclose proposals (or letters of any kind) in their quarterly returns.

The contracts are to be executed and returned to the department by or before the 1st of July, 1869; but the service must be begun on that day, or on the next mail day thereafter, whether the contracts be executed or not. Transfers of contracts, or of interests in contracts, are forbidden by law, and consequently not allowed. Bidders will therefore take notice that they will be required to perform the service accepted to them through the whole term of the contract.

Section eighteen of an act of congress approved March 3, 1845, provides that contracts for the transportation of the mail shall be let, "in every case, to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guarantees for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportation." Under this law, bids that propose to to transport the mail with "celerity, certainty, and security," having been decided to be the only legal bids, are construed as providing for the entire mail, however large, and whatever may be the mode of conveyance necessary to ensure its "celerity, certainty, and security;" and no others will be considered. Except in the case of railroad and steamboat routes, bids naming any particular mode of conveyance are invariably rejected.

A modification of a bid in any of its essential terms is tantamount to a new bid and cannot be received, so as to interfere with a regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids. Making a new bid with guarantee and certificate, is the only way to modify a previous bid.

Postmasters are to be careful not to certify to the sufficiency of guarantors or sureties without knowing that they are persons of sufficient responsibility; a disregard of this instruction by postmasters is a violation of their oath of office, subjecting them to immediate removal. All bidders, guarantors, and sureties are distinctly notified that on a failure to enter into or perform the contracts for the service proposed for in the accepted bids, their legal liabilities will be enforced against them.

Present contractors, and persons known at the department, must, equally with others, procure guarantors and certificates, of their sufficiency, in the forms above prescribed. The certificate of sufficiency must be signed by a postmaster, or by a judge of a court of record; no other will be admitted.

JNO. A. CRESWELL,
6t Postmaster General.

TAKE NOTICE!

NEW GOODS!

DIRECT FROM NWE YORK

WE would respectfully announce to the people of Tucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE GROCERIES, &c., also, best EL PASO WINE and VINEGAR, which we offer for sale at the owest figures.

H. LESINSKY, & CO.,

East side Main Street Tucson, A. T.

Jan. 1st '69,

NEW GOODS ! !

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

—AT THE—

SUTLER STORE.

CMP BOWIE, (pache Pass.)

A Good Supply for travelers. tf.

E. N. Fish, Tucson, — S. Silverberg San Francisco

E. N. FISH, & CO.,

West side, Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

We keep constantly on hand the largest and most general stock of goods in the Territory south of the Gila.

Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries Provisions, Hardware, Liquors in Bbls. and cases, Cigars and Tobacco, &c., &c., which we are offering at exceedingly low prices.

Jan. 1, '69. 32

M. I. JACOBS, 221 Sansome St., San Francisco. — L. M. JACOBS Tucon, A. T

M. I. JACOBS & CO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDIZE

Main Street, Tucson, A. T

OFFER for sale at a great reduction from ruling prices, an extensive variety of good specially selected for, and adapted to the market.

January. 2d, 1869-tf.

BLACKSMITH AND WAGON SHOP,

PEARL ST. TUCSON, A. T.

Wagons are made and repaired at this establishment and everything in the Blacksmith line done with promptness and dispatch.

SWEENY & ETCHEL Proprietors.

Jan. 1st, '69

NEW

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE

LOCK STITCH.

RECEIVED THE FIRST PRIZE

—AT THE—

Great Fair of the American Institute, in New York City, Oct. 26, 1867,

And Highest Premium for Best Manufacturing Machine AT PARIS EXPOSITION, JULY, 1867.

Why is it the Best?

It runs over seams all right

—IT WILL TAKE—

Fifty stitches to the inch finer than any other Machine.

—IT WILL SEW—

Heavier and Thicker Goods than any other Machine.

IT USES ANY AND EVERY KIND OF THREAD.

It Sews Starched Goods as well as Unstarched.

It sews the most delicate, thin, soft fabric, without drawing. It sews a bias seam as well as any other.

gents wanted. Liberal discount given.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.

294 Bowery, New York.

Every Machine Warranted.

ag14 y

OLD GERMAN BAKERY!!

T. LUENSTEIN & CO.—Proprietors. In Lesinsky's Building, opposite E. N. Fish & Co.,—Main Street—Tucson A. T.

Citizens and strangers wanting any superior bread, cakes and pies are notified that we have re-opened our bakery and solicit their patronage.

GEORGE HOOKER. T. LAUENSTEIN

HOOPER, WHITING, & CO.

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton, Sweet Water and Camp McDowell, Arizona.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and Merchants, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaleing and Jobbing at LOW RATES.

We keep constantly on hand at

ARIZONA CITY

The largest and most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one House south of San Francisco.

COMPRISING EVERYTHING THE COUNTRY REQUIRES.

All our goods are either imported directly or bought of direct importers, We buy nothing from second hands; thereby saving the San Francisco Jobber's Profit which is

ALL WE ASK TO MAKE.

"Live and Let Live,"

is our motto. Our terms are CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and for cash, we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros, & others, with goods, in jobbing lot

Unprecedentedly Low for cash

HOOPER, WHITING & CO.

Arizona City May 1, 1869. tf.

SOUTHERN OVERLAND

U. S. MAIL.

And Express Line From Mesilla N. M. to Tucson, A. T.

THE undersigned will run a weekly two-horse buggy between the above points, connecting at Mesilla, with stages for Santa Fe and the East, El Paso, and San Antonio, Texas; and at Tucson, with the Los Angeles and San Diego Semi-Weekly Stage Line, and the Weekly line for Hermosillo and Guaymas, Sonora; making a connected stage line for any point in the United States on the Pacific or Atlantic slopes of the continent, and points in northern and and central Mexico.

Particular attention paid to Express matter and comfort of Passengers.

The company are responsible for all Express matter sent by their line except against Indians and high water.

Buggies leave Tucson and Mesilla every Sunday at 4 o'clock, p. m.

Tucson, A. T.

DAVIS & BARELLA.

2-3t. La Mesilla, N. M

THOMAS M YERKES,

WHOLESLE AND RETAIL MERCHANT

Tubac, A. T.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, which will be sold reasonable and a LIBERAL CREDIT GIVEN. Grain taken in exchange, for goods at market prices.

Jan 1st 1868. tf.

P. R. Tully. — Estevan Ochoa.

TULLY & OCHOA.

Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

HEREBY give notice to their friends and the public generally that they have received direct from the East a full and complete stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c. and are prepared to sell at as reasonable terms as any merchants in the Territory. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Jan. 1st 1869.

Hiram S. Stevens. Sidney R. DeLong. — Samuel Hughes

HIRAM S. STEVENS & CO.

Camp Crittenden, A. T.

WOULD respectfully give notice to the trading public in and around Camp Crittenden, that we have just received a large and well selected took of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, DRUGS, MEDICINES and all kinds of necessary articles, for OFFICERS, SOLDIERS and CITIZENS

Direct from San Francisco.

which we propose to sell to all at the very LOWEST PRICES

at our new store, at Camp Crittenden, Arizona. Jan1, 1869.

William Zeckendorf, Tucson, A. T. — Louis Zeckendorf No 19 Dey St. N. Y

Aaron Zeckendorf Albuquerque N. M.

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL DEALERS

IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS & CAPS
CARPETS
MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FANCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c &c

NEW MEXICAN CARPETS and BLANKETS

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of every class of goods suitable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods, and being in market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from this Territory as also from Sonora, to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhere.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

ARIZONA

AND

SONORA

PRODUCE.

Produce of Arizona and Sonora, taken on commission and sold to the best advantage for those who favor us with their confidence.

A. & L. ZECKENDORF.

Tucson, A. T. April 1, 1868

Agents Wanted. $10 a day.

TWO $10 MAPS FOR $4. LLOYD'S

PATENT REVOLVING DOUBLE MAPS.

Two Continents, America and Europe, and America with the United States portion on an immense scale.

Colored—in 4000 Counties.

THESE great Maps, now just completed, 64 x 62 inches large, show every place of importance, all Railroads to date, and the lates alterations in the various European States. These Maps are needed in every School and family in the land—they occupy the space of one Map, and by means of the Reverser, either side can be thrown front, and any part brought level to the eye. County Rights and large discount given to good Agents.

Apply for Circulars, Terms, and send money for and see Sample Maps first, if not sold taken back on demand.

J. T. LLOYD.

Jy24;4w. 23 Cortlandt Street, N. Y.

WORDS OF WISDOM

FOR YOUNG MEN,

On the Ruling Passion in Youth and Early Manhood, with SELF HELP for the Erring and unfortunate. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge.

Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. jy24,tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINES. Work will be resumed on an extensive scale as soon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grant, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief at the request of the undersigned. All just and legitimate claims against the Company will be settled upon resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY. President Mowry Silver Mining Co.

New York, Oct4, '67.

NOTICE.

Territory of Arizona, County of Pima. }

To the unknown heirs of Thomas F. McLean deceased, their guardians, agents, &c., and all other persons interested:

You are hereby notified that upon a final settlement of the estate of said deceased, had in the Probate Court of said County and Territory, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1869, a balance of nine hundred and thirteen dollars and eighty-eight cents, was found due said estate, and remaining in the hands of Soloman Warner, the administrator thereof.

The undersigned having been appointed by said Probate Court, as an agent to take possession and charge of said moneys—and having given bond as required by law, will hold the same for the term of one year subject to the claim and demand of the lawful heirs of said deceased.

At the expiration of one year, said moneys if uncalled for, will be paid into the Territorial Treasury of said Territory in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided.

Tucson, March 19th 1869.

JOHN B. LLEN agent and Territorial Treasurer.

12-tf

FH Goodwin — Adam Sanders

GOODWIN & SANDERS,

Dealers in General Merchandise

TUCSON, A. T.

HAVE this day on hand and are constantly receiving, a large stock of goods selected

EXPRESSLY FOR THIS MARKET,

consisting in part of

Dry Goods and Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Military Furnishing goods of all descriptions, Staple and Fancy Goods, Belts, Pistols, Powder, Percussion caps, &c., &c., which they will sell cheap for cash.

Thankful for past favors they respectfully solicit continuance of public patronage.

Jan. 1, 186 -

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN.

Vol. 2. Tucson, A. T., Saturday, November 27, 1869 No 46

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the interests of Arizona Territory.

Published every Saturday at Tucson, A. T.

P. W. DOONER.....Editor.

Terms of Subscription,

One Copy, one year	$7,00
One copy, six months	$4.00
One copy for three months	2.00
Single numbers, each	25

Subscriptions must be paid invariably in advance

Advertising Rates.

Two dollars per square for the first insertion and one dollar for each subsequent insertion

All business letters must be addressed to the Publisher, and all "correspondence" to the Editor.

J. E. McCAFFREY.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW

TUCSON, A. T.

January 2d 1869-tf

G. H. OURY,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

Office in Court-house Building

TUCSON, A. T.

aug4:67 tf

EDWARD PHELPS, M. D.

Tucson, A. T.

OFFICE on the Plaza, opposite the Catholic Church.

F. M. HODGES,

MAIN STREET

TUCSON. A. T.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large supply the best brand of Liquors and Cigars.

Jan. 1st. '69

M. N. LORD W. W. WILLIAMS

LORD & WILLIAMS.

HAVING just brought on from New York and

CHOICE STOCK OF MERCHANDISE,

Selling the same very cheap for cash.

Look at our goods and prices.

Jan. 1,'69.

LUNCHES

AT THE PIONEER BREWERY AND AGENCY

consisting of

Sandwiches, Schwitzer Cheese, Holland Herrings Anchovies, Potato Salad, Pickles, etc., etc. if

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND

SHAMPOOING

Done after the most approved styles.

jn12.tf SAML. BOSTICK

B. F. ROUNTREE,

Forwarding and Commission merchant

GUAYMAS,

SONORA,

MEXICO.

Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding goods with quick dispatch. Respectfully refers to

LORD & WILLIAMS, R. N. FISH & Co.
GOODWIN & SANDERS, HON. J. E. ALLEN
CHAS. T. HAYDEN, TULLY & OCHOA,
Tucson, A. T

Ruins on the Gila River.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Some of the gentlemen who carry tape in the service of Uncle Sam, and who are engaged in locating on the face of this Continent those painfully straight township lines that make the maps so very uninteresting, have just stumbled on some of the ruins of the half-buried Mexico of the past, and they seem to fancy that they have made great discoveries. They have found a region "abounding in ruins of elaborate and sometimes magnificent structures, together with relics of obliterated races, possessing knowledge of the arts and manufactures;" a region, moreover, "bearing evidence of having been formerly under a high state of cultivation for centuries." These gentlemen are so far from having made any notable discovery that the ruins they describe have been for some years set down in documents having so little of antiquity in them as the Land Office maps.

It is known that of the different divisions of the ancient Mexican people that which inhabited the country on the Gila river was one peculiarly advanced in the arts of life, and possessed in a superior degree of what are called in this age the moral virtues. It gave another evidence, if one were needed, that the men who live in the best country will be the best men of any given family—another instance to assist the establishment, by induction, of the law in human history that man rises or falls according to the climatic conditions in which he lives and the soil from which he derives nutriment. All the views taken of the peopling of Mexico admit, we believe, the theory of migrations. Indeed, migrations appear so constantly in ancient Mexican tradition that antiquaries cannot help themselves. There is also a general acceptance of the thought that the movement was from north to south. It has been argued, but not generally accepted, that a race from Asia, having its seat anywhere on the upper Pacific slope, and growing or moving toward the east, came into the Mississippi valley, and perhaps made the structures that are found in Ohio, Illinois and Kentucky, but that, coming in contact with the warlike race of red men, they were driven to the west. Assuming the fact of such a movement, and that it was always along great water courses, it may be traced by the ruins of edifices that were built in the centuries of struggle. They abound in New Mexico, but there are good illustrations of many on the Rio Grande, in the account of the military reconnoissance into the Navajo country made by the United States troops under Col. Washington. The country on the Gila river might well become the permanent seat of such a race, as the sea would stop further westward progress and the mountains behind would be an efficient barrier against the barbarous, buffalo-eating enemy. It might even be the true valley of Anahuac, from which were subsequently to go out the builders of the city of Mexico; for it is never said in the traditions that the builders of that city were driven from their country by an enemy. They went out from "the land of the heron" as a colony, and became an overteeming population. May it not have been the monument-strewn and well-worked region that Uncle Sam's surveyors are rubbing their eyes at in the nineteenth century?

It is alleged that extensive deposits of tin have been discovered in the Coast Range, in the vicinity of Elizabeth Lake, some sixty miles from this city. Specimens of ore now before us show, by assay, an average of 20 per cent. tin, in a formation of black oxide—iron six per cent. Mr. B. P. Peregoy, the discoverer, informs us that the specimens were from the surface. The ledge is some twelve feet wide and can be traced for nearly two miles. Wood and water are plenty in the vicinity. the discoverer is an old miner who has long been pursued by ill fortune, but if his anticipations prove correct, the fickle dame has at last consented to smile upon him most lavishly. The necessary papers were recorded yesterday, and to-day he returns to take out a few tons of the ore for shipment to San Francisco. The ledge is on Government land, out of danger from the blessings of any grant over the locality. If this mine proves as rich as is anticipated, its discovery will add greatly to the wealth and importance of the county. Those who desire can see the ore specimens at this office.—*L. A. News.*

Letter from the Surveying Party.

[Cor. San Diego Union]

CARRIZO CANON, SIERRA NEVADA, November 7th, 1869,

EDITOR UNION:—The surveying party, under Col. E. F. Gray, have been gradually working their way down the side slopes of this cañon for the past three days. The work is unusually rough, heavy and very dangerous, yet we feel sanguine of success. The desert is not many miles away from us, and the prospect is cheering that a practicable line can be found to make the descent. From the summit thus far, fully one-half of the fall has been made, and the grade under 100ft. per mile. The Col. seems determined to let no small difficulty stop him, and from our present position over steep precipices, I should say no apparently great one, either. If the Northern slope of the ridge running from the mouth of the Carizo canon eastward to Coyote Stage Station does not prove too precipitous for goats to climb, I think my next note will contain the joyful information that the problem is successfully solved. By the end of this week if nothing happen to prevent it, we will have advanced sufficiently to determine the possibility of getting upon the Northern slope. The summit, where we crossed it, has a measured elevation (so our leveller tells me) of 3,839 feet. Our present height is 2,630ft. We will probably fall 600 feet in going down this cañon, possibly more, and estimating the desert to be 500 feet above the sea when we will strike it, there will remain but about 1,500 feet to descend, and fully twenty miles to do it in. This looks cheering and practical; but the question is, will the broken surface of the ground, or rather hills permit us to pass. This can be determined only by trial. We have already passed over ground that seemed impassible, so that it would be rash to say, it cannot be done. Our greatest difficulty, I apprehend, will be in carrying provisions and finding water.

We are all in good spirits and hopeful. "Push forward" is the order of the day; and no one seems to look forward and anticipate trouble. we deal with the present and feel that "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." * *

Yours Truly. AMIGO.

The "Infernal" Revenue.

The latest decisions of the Commissioner of "Infernal" Revenue cover the following points: Parties using paper collars must use them from the original package; that is, from the box in which they have been purchased; and a three cent revenue stamp must be attached to each one when put on. When the collar becomes soiled, and is turned with the clean side out, it must receive another three cent stamp, and must also be conspicuously stamped with the word "turned." Boxes must be destroyed in the room where emptied, and the Assessor furnished with a certificate of the fact. If thrown out of the window or carried out in the coal scuttle or washtub, such boxes will be subject to export duty. Bootblacks are required to use their blacking just as they find it when the box is opened, adding nothing to it whatever. The act of spitting in the box and smearing the brush with the contents constitutes the bootblack a mixer, or rectifier, or manufacturer of blacking, and must pay the ordinary manufacturer's license. Each boot blacked, for which the sum of five cents is paid by the wearer must receive, at the expense of the bootblack, a four and three-quarter cent stamp. All Englishmen by the name of Hale who are engaged in the business of pronouncing the name without the H, will be considered the manufacturers of ale, and must pay the license required of all brewers and distillers. Parties engaged in building castles in the air with the proceeds of the highest prize in future drawings of the lottery, must be assessed twenty per cent. of the amount derived and invested, which twenty per cent shall be paid in gold.—*N. M. Herald.*

Gen. Lee has been offered the Presidency of the prospective republic of Cuba for a term of ten years.

A Living Headless Child.

In the vicinity of Spoon River, Illinois, is a child that was born and has lived five years without a head. Mrs. ——, the mother, is a widow of a soldier, formerly living in Marshall county, who enlisted in the Sixty-fifth, or Scotch Regiment, and was killed at the battle of Lexington, Missouri. She was standing beside her husband during an engagement, when a cannon ball carried his head completely away, his body falling into her arms, and covering her with blood. When her child was born there was not the semblance of a head about it. The limbs are perfectly developed, the arms long, and the shoulders, where the head and neck should be smoothly rounded off.

But the most surprising thing of all is that the face is situated on the breast. Of course, there being no neck, the power of turning the head is wanting, except as the whole body is moved; but this difficulty is overcome by the singular faculty it possesses of turning its eyes in their sockets, enabling it to see quite as well on either side as those more perfectly formed. The upper portion of the body is as white as the purest Caucasian; from the waist downward it is blood red. This strange creature, now an active boy of five years, as if to compensate for his deformity, possesses the most clear and bird-like tones ever listened to, singing with singular correctness everything it may hear and its voice, at this early age, accomplishes two octaves easily.

A correspondent of The *S. F. Examiner* (A. M. W.) writes from Washington City as follows:

Talking of negroes reminds me of some observations I have made in passing through this city and surrounding country. I see very few young negroes; no negro babies compared to the number of white ones; and, upon inquiry, I find that the decrease of that class of the population in the Southern States is truly mournful. One of the papers here says.

A gentleman informed us some weeks since that on his farm there are nine married negro couples, but not one child among them. Another friend from the south side of James river told us the other day that there are, within a quarter of a mile of his house, eight negro families, among whom there has but one child been born since the war. We have heard many such accounts from various other sources, all pointing to the fact that the increase of the colored people is now much less than their decrease by death.

Indeed it is the opinion of many of the most observing men of the country that the race will die out in time and become like the Indians—less and less until the race is extinct.

Prescott Things.

The *Miner* furnishes the following:

On Friday evening the Territorial and county officials of Prescott united with the leading business men of the town, and gave a supper to Governor Safford, the U. S. Judges and a few other strangers then in Prescott. Toasts and short, pithy speeches were numerous. Sanguine railroad projects, and death to the Apache, were the themes of the hour.

A band of Indians made a raid on a settlement in Chino Valley, stealing eleven head of horses and mules. The animals were taken out of a corral and stable the doors of which were found closed and fastened next morning. None of the stock has been recovered.

One day last week, while T. W. Boggs and John McMahon were en route from Big Bug to Lower Agua Frio, they were fired upon by two Indians lying in ambush, a few paces from the road. The boys escaped unharmed, and at once returning the fire, brought down one of the game, capturing a Sharp's Rifle, ammunition, buckskins and other trophies. The scalp—a good big one—was presented to Governor Safford.

The recent earthquake in New England was particularly severe at Newburyport, Mass. An old Brick mansion-house, built seventy years ago, having thick, massive walls so common in those days, was shaken from the roof to the cellar, rattling the doors and windows, and creating general alarm among the occupants. The people in their beds were very sensible of a vibrating motion under them.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

NOVEMBER 27.....1869.

S. (32D PARALLEL) P. R. R.

The Los Angeles *Star* publishes extracts from a letter read before the Louisville Convention which give much valuable information regarding the operations and prospects of the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific R. R. Co. The letter referred to is from Mr. Snethen, secretary and member or the executive committee of the company. Mr. Snethen contends that the understood termini of this line—Memphis and San Diego—are its termini only in name, and that the real eastern terminus is Norfolk, in Virginia. He shows that the net work of rail roads in the United States crosses and re-crosses this southern diagonal line over the continent, and the passengers and merchandise transported over it may reach every port on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, as well as the ports on the Gulfs of Mexico and California.

Work on the eastern end of this road is at present being conducted with energy and vigor. A great part of the route between Jefferson and Paris is now ready to receive the rails; two cargoes of which are now being forwarded to New Orleans. Several locomotives for the use of this road are being constructed in France, while the Patterson Iron Works in New Jersey are also turning out locomotives for the company, and the Springfield, Mass, Car Works are building cars, etc.

It is designed to have the first section of the road in operation from Jefferson to Paris, by the 1st of March next, and to place the second section under contract forthwith.

Regarding the well known advantages of climate and country which the 32d parallel is known to offer for a trans-continental railroad enterprise, the writer says: "Its course is over a snowless region, whose greatest elevation is hardly 6,000 feet above the level of the sea, and over a mountain plateau with easy grades, instead of over mountain passes and through cañons, liable to all manner of obstructions from snows, and floods, and avalanches."

The company has acquired the control of the charter and franchise of a railroad from San Diego to Fort Yuma, granted by the Legislature of California to the San Diego and Gila Railroad Company. It has likewise obtained the charter of the Arizona Railroad Company, authorized to build a railroad from Fort Yuma to the boundary line of Arizona and New Mexico, a distance of 500 miles, and to connect with any railroad from Guaymas, to Santa Cruz, on or near the border.

A contract of union with the Norfolk and Great Western Railroad Co. has been executed, and negotiations to establish a like union with other companies are on foot. "It is the purpose of the Memphis, El Paso, and Pacific Railroad Company to prosecute its existing applications to Congress, next winter, for legislation to enable it to carry out, as far as Congress can grant authority and aid in the premises, its grand design of completing the Southern Trans-continental Railroad, and opening up a direct communication by rail across the continent, between San Diego and Norfolk, the chief objective points. And this company is confident of success in all its applications, because they are reasonable, just, and in harmony with the policy of the Government to aid, in every legitimate way, the work of material reconstruction."

U. S. Depository in Arizona.

Upon his first arrival here, Mr. McCormick, Delegate from Arizona, urged the attention of the Treasury Department to the unanimous memorial of the Legislature of that Territory for the establishment of a United States depository at Tucson, the capital, the nearest depositories hitherto having been those at Santa Fe and San Francisco. Secretary Boutwell having ordered its establishment, Charles H. Lord, Esq., a prominent merchant of Tucson, and formerly a surgeon in the army, has received the appointment of Depositary, and his bonds for $200,000 have been approved. The Secretary has rendered an essential service to a much-neglected Territory in establishing this Government agency, the cost of which will be speedily returned in the reduced rates at which supplies for the army will be furnished; it being known that cash will be paid for them rather than vouchers or checks. The depository will also prove a great convenience to the customs and internal revenue officers of the Territory.—Washington *Morning News*.

Is He a Monarchist?

The Elko *Independent* has a leading article tending to prove that we are on the very verge of a terrible national calamity. The editor has just returned from a tour to the East, where he studied the signs of the times all of which point to a destructive civil war, and that at a very early day. He says that "the nation is dying with progress on the brain and the idolatrous worship of gold. Conscience is dead, and moral rectitude is unknown in the common intercourse of men. Brains, cold and unscrupulous, rule modern civilization with an imperious hand. The brain has subjugated the heart, and every generous impulse or tender emotion of man's nature has been stifled and extinguished in the mad struggle for gold which now absorbs the whole energies of the people. From the cradle to the grave, but one thought, one paramount idea, rules the minds and actions of men, and this is called progress. That Mammon is the presiding deity in the organism of American society as at present constituted, should not be a subject of wonder when it is remembered that wealth is the only passport to social preferment. Distinctions founded on caste or blood are unknown. The African, the Asiatic, the Hottentot, or the Indian, is the peer in native rights and privileges of the gentlest blood in the land, which intensifies the fierce and fatal struggle for the acquisition of gold as it stands in American society in the place of noble birth and proud lineage in other countries of the civilized world."

Correspondence.

TUCSON, Nov. 23, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: Inquirer's article last week seems to have caused considerable sensation among certain parties. One of the contractors for the Sasabe mail has asserted, I understand, in answer to a question on the subject, that Sasabe is in Arizona; which assertion contradicts a plain statement made by Inquirer. I, for one, have some knowledge of that locality and I have the best of reasons for believing that neither he who made the assertion nor his partners will sustain it; and further for believing that every statement made by Inquirer can be fully substantiated. If certain parties be displeased that facts have been made public, or interested to conceal them, they reflect no credit on their own motives by impugning or maligning those of others. No honest purpose can be served by making the public and the government the dupes of falsehood and humbug—which they become if led to believe that there is anything like a post office at Sasabe Flat, or that the stage station there, supposed to be a post office, is in Arizona. To those who contend that there must be a post office at Sasabe because the department requires mail records to be kept at each terminus of the mail route, and because if such are not kept there is no evidence of service having been performed on such route, it may simply be answered that as the station at Sasabe is in Sonora it would seem as difficult to make that a terminus for a United States mail route as to make such terminus at Altar or Hermosillo.

As the contractors are likely to forfeit their claim for service unless the department will sanction the Sasabe humbug, there is a project for having a free post office by having one white man on the line as conductor, driver, jaquon, or soto, and ex-officio postmaster, and so secure the contract mony and, likely, the next contract; as competitors, though able and willing to perform the mail service, might not be rich enough to keep their own post office, nor to be likely to get sympathy or favor if they should fail to fulfill their obligations.

The present contractors speak quite sneeringly of the amount allowed them by the United States government and exhibit a heavy account of losses sustained by running a four mule coach—which may be profitable for their passengers or merchandise, but without which the Sasabe mail may be carried. They have no just cause to complain of the amount allowed for transporting this mail as the contract was not forced upon them and would doubtless be fulfilled by some one else, for the same niggardly sum of $300 per month, should they, through the losses sustained deem it advisable to effect its transfer.

PHILO ENQUIRER.

Jos. A. Hare solicitor for the sixth auditors bureau post-office department for the last five years has been removed.

The News.

[From the Daily New Mexican.]

The receipts of the Union Pacific Railroad for October amounted to $879,092.

The old slave pen at Alexandria was sold for three thousand dollars.

Seventy-six Mormon missionaries, of whom twelve were women, left for the east on their way to Europe.

Letters have been received, stating that King Victor Emanuel was very sick at Florence.

Snow a foot deep has fallen in northern Vermont within the past two days.

Passenger and freight business on the Kansas Pacific Rail Road continues to increase. A large travel eastward and about double the amount westward.

Senator Sprague declines to purchase the National Intelligencer.

The New York Times says Commissioner Delano has resolved that the income returns of last year shall have a thorough overhauling; to this end officers have been detailed on special duty and are now at work in all the leading cities of the country; their advent in this city is creating quite an excitement among those who learned how to live in brown stone houses and keep handsome carriages without possessing any income.

Dispatches from Toronto of the 6th report a number of vessels wrecked on the lake yesterday and last night.

Secretary Robeson in a general order announces the death of Rear Admiral Stewart and directs the usual honors in his memory.

Administrator's Notice.

In the matter of the Estate of M. J. Flornoy Deceased,

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned administrator of the said estate to the creditors of and all persons having claims against said estate, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers to the undersigned at his office in Tucson, county of Pima, and Territory of Arizona, within twelve months from the date of this notice after which outstanding claims will be forever debarred.

Tucson, A. T. Sept. 23d, 1869.

P. R. TULLY, *Administrator*

TUCSON, A. T., June 1st, 1869

M. R. Platt of Tucson, is hereby appointed our agent for the transaction of all business connected directly or indirectly with transportation of Government stores from Tucson Depot to all posts dependant upon it for supplies.

HINDS & HOOKER.

SEALED PROPOSALS in Quintuplicates, will be received at the office of the Depot Commissary of Subsistence, in Tucson, A. T., until Monday, the 27th day of December, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., when they will be opened, for the supply of the troops stationed at various posts in Arizona Territory, with the following stores, viz.

	FLOUR.	BEANS.
At Camp at Toll-gate,	56625lbs.	5062lbs.
do do Whipple,	50625lbs.	5062lbs.
do do Verde,	16875lbs.	1687lbs.
do do Date Creek,	33750lbs.	3375lbs.
Total.....	151,875lbs.	15 186lbs.

The stores to be of the best quality the country affords, put up in good, strong and new sacks, each containing one hundred (100) pounds net, to be delivered at each post at the expense of the contractor, and to be inspected and accepted by a Board of officers, appointed by the commanding officer of the post, the receiving commissary being a member of such Board.

The Stores to be delivered between the first day of July, 1870, and the 31st, day of December, 1870, and in one delivery at each post.

The Commanding officer of the Sub-District to which these posts belong, (through the Depot Commissary at Tucson, Cittenden, Whipple or Toll-gate) will notify the Contractor of the amounts required for each post, and also of the time at which they are to be delivered, giving him at least sixty days notice thereof, the above specified quantities to be increased or decreased as the Government may desire, and the Contractor to be notified of any such increase or decrease, before he makes his delivery.

Bidders will state their prices in United States Gold Coin, per pound net, and they are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

Each bid must be signed by two responsible persons who will become sureties for the faithful performance of the contract, if awarded; but no bid will be accepted until the decision thereon, by the Chief C. S., Department of California, shall have been received; nor will any contract be considered in force until it shall have received the approval of the Department and Division commanders.

Contracts will be made with the express understanding that, if any of the posts mentioned should be abandoned, and the contractor notified accordingly, no Flour or Beans for such post will be received.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids tendered.

Bids must be accompanied by samples of the Flour and Beans offered, also by a copy of this advertisement.

Bids will be received for the above mentioned stores, and on the same day, by Gen. M. P. Small, C. S., at San Francisco, California.

Proposals to be endorsed on the envelopes, "Proposals to deliver Flour" or "Beans," as the case may be.

GILBERT C. SMITH,
Capt. & Asst. Q. M., U. S. Army,
Tucson Depot, A. T. A. C. S.
November 13, 1869. 6t.

SEALED PROPOSALS in Quintuplicates, will be received at the office of the Depot Commissary of Subsistence, in Tucson, A. T., until Thursday the 16th day of December, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., when they will be opened for the supply of the Troops stationed in the Sub-District of Southern Arizona, with the following stores, viz:

	FLOUR	BEANS
At Camp Lowell,	33750lbs	3375lbs.
do do McDowell,	84375lbs	8437lbs.
do do Rino,	16875lbs	1687lbs.
do do Goodwin,	50625lbs	5062lbs.
do do Bowie,	33750lbs	3375lbs.
do do Grant,	50625lbs	5062lbs.
do do Crittenden,	33750lbs	3375lbs.
Total.....	303,750lbs.	30,373lbs.

The stores to be of the best quality the country affords, put up in good, strong and new sacks, each containing one hundred (100) pounds net, to be delivered at each post at the expense of the Contractor, and to be inspected and accepted by a Board of officers, appointed by the Commanding officer of the post, the receiving Commissary being a member of such Board.

The stores to be delivered between the first day of July, 1870, and the 31st day of December, 1870, and in one delivery at each post.

The commanding officer of the Sub-Districts through the Depot C. S, at Tucson or Camp Crittenden, A. T., will notify the Contractor of the amounts required for each post, and also of the time at which they are to be delivered, (giving him at least sixty days notice thereof) the above specified quantities to be increased or decreased as the Government may desire, and the Contractor to be notified of any such increase or decrease, before he makes his delivery.

Bidders will state their price in United States Gold Coin, per pound, net, and they are invited to be present at the opening of the bids. Each bid must be signed by two responsible persons, who will become sureties for the faithful performance of the contract, if awarded; but no bids will be accepted until the decision thereon, by the Chief C. S. Department of California, shall have been received, nor will any Contracts be considered in force until they shall have received the approval of the Department and Division Commanders.

Contracts will be made with the express understanding that, if any of the posts mentioned should be abandoned, and the Contractor notified accordingly no Flour or Beans for such posts will be received.

Proposals will also be received for the delivery of the entire quantities of the above specified stores, viz:

376 750lbs. of Flour and 41,873lbs. of Beans at Tucson or Camp Crittenden, A. T., as the Government may elect the conditions regarding inspections, delivery, etc. etc. to be the same as above enumerated.

Bids must be accompanied by samples of the Flour and Beans offered, also by a copy of this advertisement.

Bids will also be received for the above mentioned stores, and on the same day, by General M. P. Small, C S. at San Francisco, California.,

Proposals to be endorsed on the Envelopes, "Proposals to deliver Flour" or "Beans," as the case may be.

GILBERT C. SMITH,
Capt & Asst. Q. M., U. S. Army
Tucson Depot, A. T. A. C. S.
November 13, 1869. 5t.

CASH STORE!

GOLDBERG & CO.

North-east corner Main and Vine Sts.
TUCSON, A. T.

Have just received a new stock of Summer and Fall Goods embracing a general and complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

—consisting of—

HATS and CAPS of every description as adapted to every season,
CLOAKS
SHAWLS
BOOTS
SHOES
SLIPPERS
LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS
PRINTS
MUSLINS
DELAINES, ETC., ETC.

—also—

A large stock of **Old Rye Whisky** and the best California **Wine** and **Brandy**.

—likewise—

A large stock of Groceries—BUTTER, HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT which we offer for sale; wholesale and retail. We adhere to a cash system and sell our goods remarkably low for cash.

2n1

H. LOOBES & Co.

Have just arrived from California with a choice assortment of wines and liquors which they offer on very reasonable terms. Those who need a good article of either may do well to call at their store in Maj. Duffield's building, on the Court House plaza, near the ARIZONAN office.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

NOVEMBER 27.....1869.

LOCAL MATTERS.

A BROTHER of Col. J. F. Stone has arrived from New York to take charge of the business and property of the deceased.

From Apache Pass this week we have information of the capture by Indians, at that post, of the government herd. We have not learned the particulars concerning the capture, but are assured that the raid has been a success for the Indians; none of the cattle having been recovered up to the time of the departure from that post of the mail, on Monday evening.

THE WEATHER:—The Autumn frosts have at length set in; the mornings and evenings are chilly, but the hours between 10 A. M. 2 P. M. are still often oppressively warm. The oldest inhabitants maintain that in no former year did they enjoy as delightful and salubrious weather at this season; and the comparatively limited amount of sickness at present existing goes far to corroborate the opinion thus expressed.

INDIANS:—We learn from Mr. Wallace, express rider on the route from Tucson to Camp Grant and Florence, that a party of Indians ambushed at a short distance from the road, near Cottonwood Springs, fired at him as he passed with the mail last week. He states that he heard the bullets pass, apparently within a few inches of his head when putting spurs to his animal he galloped off leaving his obliging neighbors to contemplate their disappointment at his escape.

SETTLED DOWN:—We Noticed, some weeks since the arrival from Colorado of a party of miners who left again after a few days to prospect the San Pedro and Arivipi districts. We have since learned that upon their arrival at Camp Grant, seeing the vast expanse of unoccupied valley lands, they concluded to let mining speculation and enterprises take care of themselves and try fortune in the cultivation of some land. They lost no time in coming to this conclusion as the second day after their arrival found the whole number, seven, engaged in clearing off land and otherwise preparing it for a crop. The Country around Camp Grant is fast becoming a thriving settlement.

FESTIVE:—On saturday evening a very agreeable entertainment was given by the young men of Tucson, at the Saloon of A. Levin. The "talking age and whispering lovers" were all present and filled the hall with a charming contrast of age and youth, wisdom and levity. At 8 o'clock the harp and guitar in the most delightful harmony, struck up a lively tune when the dance commenced —around and around whirled festive youth in the most intoxicating enjoyment while thoughtful old age looked on in calm approval, doubtless, for the moment, recalled to scenes of many years ago. To a party like this hours seem to fly and not to steal themselves past; and so it was in this instance. Even the fair cohorites expressed their indignation at the evidently premature arrival of midnight; but there it was. Another hour and the usual bustle at "breaking up" was the order of the hour—if order it may be called; a few minutes afterwards found the happy dancers seeking the seclusion of their several homes.

FALLING AWAY:—The town of Tubac which once rivalled Tucson in population and importance is fast going to ruin and decay. Situated as it is in the centre of a rich and beautiful agricultural district it can never become literally depopulated, and may again, at no very distant day spring into importance through the extensive cultivation of the surrounding valley. But such change can be brought about only by the subjugation of the Apache. So long as the Indian and the Government maintain the present harmony in the project of crushing out the settler, so long will Tubac continue to sink until finally no crumb will remain for either of the all-devouring sharks who speculate upon every blade of grass that springs from the farmer's ground. The business of plunder is carried on, year after year, somewhat in this manner: First comes the Assessor who numbers the stock of the ranchman and estimates the value of his lands, that he may pay tax accordingly; next comes the Indian on his revenue who, in many instances, after murdering those who practise temerity in so much as to dispute his right, takes possession of everything which he may drive or carry away; next comes the collector of taxes who disregarding any losses sustained thro' Indian depredations since the time of assessment, invariably collects every cent levied on property now in the hands of the Apache. These are the circumstances under which Tubac has been and is at present striding to ruin. Robbed by two parties—by the one in a bold and defiant manner, and by the other under the cloak of government, exacting lawful tribute from its citizens who, in return, are *supposed* to enjoy that security of life and property which every government is in duty bound to maintain throughout every portion of its dominion. It is needless to tell Arizonans that the government is false to its pledge; not one month ever passes which does not give birth to some Indian outrage, as if to keep that fact forever before our eyes. Is it surprising that the unfortunate inhabitants of Tubac are diminishing in umbers and that their homes are going to decay?

A WORD TO "EXQUISITES;"—A good, orderly system of society is a something very desirable in every community. It has a tendency to restrain rough and unbecoming habits; even the jester must confine himself within certain limits if he would not be expelled. For instance, you must not stick out your tongue in derision, wink with one eye, or in any other manner manifest your bad breeding unless at certain times; nor will it do to make an overt assertion of your opinions regarding that lady's affectation or her pitiful presumption—and there are a number of other things which must not be done unless you be prepared to throw down the gauntlet and set public opinion and your own obstinacy at loggerheads, and then take a back seat to watch the contest. But it does not follow that an individual, to be respectable, must adopt every air known in dunghill circles, from the strut of the turkey-cock to the side-ways march of chanticleer, such a disposition on the part of any one is quite sufficient to convince the traveled spectator that there is a "screw loose somewere" in the machiery of Fuzzle's head. It might therefore be a wise conclusion for those who so strenuously labor to impress the public with an idea of their own excellence, to satisfy themselves that a sound and cultivated mind will no more expect to find brains in a fop than it will to be presented with a suit made from the ethereal blue and trimmed with fragments of the rainbow. They are only fools who cannot detect and duly appreciate affectation.

Notice!

E. R. DELONG has withdrawn from the firm of H. S. STEVENS &CO. Outstanding accounts will be settled by the Company.

FOR SALE!

The TUCSON RESTAURANT situated on Main street—has now a large run of regular and transient boarders—all the fixtures are new and of the best quality, and include a No 10, Diamond stove.

The above will be sold on very reasonable terms as the proprietor intends leaving the Territory.

Apply to the proprietor,
JUAN FERNANDEZ.
Tucson, A. T., Nov. 27, 1869. 3

Notice!

FOR SALE: The Sweetwater station situated on the road between Tucson and Fort Yuma. The store with graineries attached and in excellent condition are offered for sale upon reasonable terms. A fine opportunity for parties desirous of securing a permanent, safe and well paying business, possessing advantages well known to the business community. For particulars apply to the undersigned.
H. S. FITZGERALD.

PUBLIC AUCTION!

Will be sold at Public Auction, at Tucson Depot, A. T., on Tuesday, November 30th, 1869, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following articles of clothing, viz:—

Seventy-two GREAT COATS.

GILBERT C. SMITH,
Capt and A. Q. M., U. S. A.
Tucson A. T., Oct. 30, 1869. 6t

RESTAURANT!
Franco-American.

IN Allen's building, next door to the Photograph Gallery, Franklin St.

☞OPEN ON MONDAY, NOV. 15.☜

nv12;tf JEAN POINT & Co.

UNITED STATES MAILS.

ARIZONA.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 30, 1869.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 p. m. of March 1, 1870, for conveying the mails of the United States from July 1, 1870, to June 30, 1874, in the Territory of Arizona, on the routes and by the schedule of departures and arrivals herein specified.

☞Decisions announced by March 14, 1870.☜

17201 From Prescott to Mojave, 225 miles and back, once a week
Leave Prescott Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Mojave Friday by 6 p m;
Leave Mojave Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Prescott Friday by 6 p m.

17202 From Tucson to Tubac, 60 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Tucson Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Tubac next day by 5 p m;
Leave Tubac Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Tucson next day at 5 p m.

17203 From Hardyville, (local,) by Mojave City, La Paz, and Arizona City to Yuma 375 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Hardyville Monday at 5 a m;
Arrive at Yuma Sunday by 8 p m;
Leave Yuma Monday at 5 a m;
Arrive at Hardyville Sunday by 8 p m.
Proposals for twice-a-week service invited

17204 From Mojave City to San Bernardino, (Cal.,) 250 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Mojave City Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at San Bernardino Saturday by 6 p m;
Leave San Bernardino Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Mojave City Saturday by 6 p m;

17205 From Hardyville, (Ariz.,) by Saint Thomas, Santa Clara, and Mellersburgh, to St. George, (U. T.,) 310 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Hardyville Monday at 6 a m.
Arrive at St. George Sunday by 6 p. m;
Leave St George Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Hardyville Sunday by 6 p m.
Proposals for twice-a-week service invited.

17206 From Prescott, by Skull Vally, Wickenburgh, La Paz, Rock Spring, (local,) (Ariz.,) and San Gorgonia, to San Bernardino, (Cal.,) 415 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Prescott Thursday at 10 a m;
Arrive at San Bernardino in eight days by 10 p m;
Leave San Bernardino Tuesday at 5 a m
Arrive at Prescott in eight ays by 10 p m.

17207 From Casa Blanca, by Weaver, (local,) and Upper Hassayampa, (local,) to Prescott,—— miles and back, once a week.
Bidders to state distance and propose schedule of departures and arrivals.

17208 From Agua Caliente, (local,) to La Paz, 150 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Agua Caliente Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at La Paz Wednesday by 6 p m;
Leave La Paz Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Agua Caliente Saturday by 6 p m.

17209 From Prescott, by Lynx Creek, (local) and Woolsey Ranch, (local,) to Turkey Creek, (local,) 70 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Prescott Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Turkey Creek next day by 6 p m.
Leave Turkey Creek Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Prescott next day by 6 p m.

17210 From Prescott to Wickenburgh, Phœnix and Maricopa Wells, to Pima Villages, 150 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Prescott Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Pima Villages Wednesday by 6 p m;
Leave Pima Villages Thursday at 6 a m
Arrive at Prescott Saturday by 6 p m.

17211 From Tucson, by Grant, Florence, McDowell, and Phœnix, to Wickenburgh, 260 miles and back, once a week,
Leave Tucson Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Wickenburg Saturday by 6 p m;
Leave Wickenburg Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Tucson Saturday by 6 p m.

17212 From Tucson to Sasabi Flat, 75 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Tucson, Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Sasabi Flat next day by 6 a m;
Leave Sasabi Flat Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Tucson next day by 6 p m.

INSTRUCTIONS.

Containing conditions to be incorporated in the contracts to the extent the Department may deem proper.

Seven minutes are allowed to each intermediate office, when not otherwise specified, for opening and examining the mails.

No pay will be made for trips not performed, and for each of such omissions, not satisfactorily explained, three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture.

Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of postmasters or the affidavits of other credible persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from, or deliver it into, a post office; for suffering it to be wet, injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost.

The Postmaster General may annul the contracts for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract; for violating the post office laws, or disobeying the instructions of the department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when requested by the department to do so; for assigning the contrat without the assent of the Postmaster General; or for transporting persons or packages conveying mailable matter out of the mail.

The Postmaster General may order an increase of service on a route by allowing therefor a pro rata increase on the contract pay. He may change schedules of departures and arrivals in all cases, and particularly to make them conform to connections with railroads, without increase of pay, provided the running time be not abridged. He may also order an increase of speed, allowing, within the restrictions of the law a pro rata increase of pay for the additional stock or carriers, if any. The contractor may, however, in the case of increase of speed, relinquish the contract, by giving prompt notice to the department that he prefers doing so to carrying the order into effect. The Postmaster General may also discontinue or curtail the service, in whole or in part, in order to place on the route a greater degree of service, whenever the public interests, in his judgment, shall require such discontinuance or curtailment for any other cause; he allowing as full indemnity to contractor one month's extra pay on the amount of service dispensed with, and a pro rata compensation for the amount of service retained and continued.

Payments will be made for the service by collections from or drafts on postmasters, or otherwise after the expiration of each quarter—as in November, February, May, and August.

The distances are given according to the best information; but no increase pay will be allowed should they be greater than advertised, if the points to be supplied be correctly stated. Bidders must inform themselves on this point.

Bidders are requested to use, as far as practicable, the printed form of proposal furnished by the department, to write out in full the sum of their bids, and to retain copies of them.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons.

The bid should be sealed, superscribed "Mail Proposals, Territory of Arizona," addressed "Second Assistant Postmaster General, Contract Office," and sent by mail, not by or to an agent; and Postmasters will not enclose proposals (or letters of any kind) in their quarterly returns.

The contracts are to be executed and returned to the department by or before the 1st of July, 1869; but the service must be begun on that day, or on the next mail day thereafter, whether the contracts be executed or not. Transfers of contracts, or of interest in contracts, are forbidden by law, and consequently not allowed. Bidders will therefore take notice that they will be required to perform the service accepted to them through the whole term of the contract.

Section eighteen of an act of congress approved March 3, 1845, provides that contracts for the transportation of the mail shall be let, "in every case, to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guarantees for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportation." Under this law, bids that propose to transport the mail with "celerity, certainty, and security," having been decided to be the only legal bids, are construed as providing for the entire mail, however large, and whatever may be the mode of conveyance necessary to ensure its "celerity, certainty, and security;" and no others will be considered. Except in the case of railroad and steamboat routes, bids naming any particular mode of conveyance are invariably rejected.

A modification of a bid in any of its essential terms is tantamount to a new bid and cannot be received, so as to interfere with a regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids. Making a new bid with guarantee and certificate, is the only way to modify a previous bid.

Postmasters are to be careful not to certify to the sufficiency of guarantors or sureties without knowing that they are persons of sufficient responsibility; a disregard of this instruction by postmasters is a violation of their oath of office, subjecting them to immediate removal. All bidders, guarantors, and sureties are distinctly notified that on a failure to enter into or perform the contracts for the service proposed for in the accepted bids, their legal liabilities will be enforced against them.

Present contractors, and persons known at the department, must, equally with others, procure guarantors and certificates, of their sufficiency, in the forms above prescribed. The certificate of sufficiency must be signed by a postmaster, or by a judge of a court of record; no other will be admitted.

JNO. A. CRESWELL,
6t Postmaster General.

TAKE NOTICE!

NEW GOODS!

DIRECT FROM NWE YORK

WE would respectfully announce to the people of Tucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE GROCERIES, &c., also, best EL PASO WINE and VINEGAR, which we offer for sale at the lowest figures.

H. LESINSKY, & CO.,
East side Main Street Tucson, A. T.
Jan. 1st '69.

NEW GOODS !

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

—AT THE—

SUTLER STORE.

CAMP BOWIE, (Apache Pass.)

☞ A Good Supply for travelers. tf.

E. N. Fish, Tucson. S. Silvenberg San Francisco

E. N. FISH, & CO.,

West side, Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

We keep constantly on hand the largest and most general stock of goods in the Territory south of the Gila.

Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries Provisions, Hardware, Liquors in Bbls and cases, Cigars and Tobacco, &c., &c., which we are offering at exceedingly low prices.

Jan. 1, '69. $2.

M. I. JACOBS, 221 Sansome St., San Francisco. L. M. JACOBS Tucon, A. T

M. I. JACOBS & CO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDIZE

—o—

Main Street, Tucson, A. T

OFFER for sale at a great reduction from ruling prices, an extensive variety of good specially selected for, and adapted to the market.

January 2d, 1869-tf.

BLACKSMITH AND WAGON SHOP,

PEARL ST. TUCSON, A. T.

Wagons are made and repaired at this establishment and everything in the Blacksmith line done with promptness and dispatch.

SWEENY & ETCHEL Proprietors.

Jan, 1st, '69

NEW

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE

LOCK STITCH.

RECEIVED THE FIRST PRIZE

—AT THE—

Great Fair of the American Institute, in New York City, Oct. 26, 1867,

And Highest Premium for Best Manufacturing Machine AT PARIS EXPOSITION, JULY, 1867.

Why is it the Best?

It runs over seams all right

—IT WILL TAKE—

Fifty stitches to the inch finer than any other Machine.

—IT WILL SEW—

Heavier and Thicker Goods than any other Machine.

IT USES ANY AND EVERY KIND OF THREAD.

It Sews Starched Goods as well as Unstarched.

It sews the most delicate, thin, soft fabric, without drawing. It sews a bias seam as well as any other.

gents wanted. Liberal discount given.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.

294 Bowery, New York.

Every Machine Warranted.

ag14 y

OLD GERMAN BAKERY!!

T. LUENSTEIN & CO.—Proprietors. In Lesinsky's Building, opposite E. N. Fish & Co.,—Main Street—Tucson A. T.

Citizens and strangers wanting any superior bread, cakes and pies are notified that we have re-opened our bakery and solicit their patronage.

GEORGE HOOKER. T. LAUENSTEIN

HOOPER, WHITING, & CO.

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton, Sweet Water and Camp McDowell, Arizona.

—o—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and Merchants, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaleing and Jobbing at LOW RATES.

We keep constantly on hand at

ARIZONA CITY

The largest and most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one House south of San Francisco.

COMPRISING EVERYTHING THE COUNTRY REQUIRES.

All our goods are either imported directly of bought of direct importers, We buy nothing from second hands; thereby saving the San Francisco Jobber's Profit which is ALL WE ASK TO MAKE.

"Live and Let Live,"

is our motto. Our terms are CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and for cash, we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros, & others, with goods, in jobbing lot

Unprecedentedly Low for cash

HOOPER, WHITING & CO.

Arizona City May 1, 1869. tf.

SOUTHERN OVERLAND

U. S. MAIL.

And Express Line From Mesilla N. M. to Tucson, A. T.

—o—

THE undersigned will run a weekly two-horse buggy between the above points, connecting at Mesilla, with stages for Santa Fe and the East, El Paso, and San Antonio, Texas; and at Tucson, with the Los Angeles and San Diego Semi-Weekly Stage Line, and the Weekly line for Hermosillo and Guaymas, Sonora; making a connected stage line for any point in the United States on the Pacific or Atlantic slopes of the continent, and points in northern and and central Mexico

Particular attention paid to Express matter and comfort of Passengers.

The company are responsible for all Express matter sent by their line except against Indians and high water.

Buggies leave Tucson and Mesilla every Sunday at 4 o'clock, p. m.

Tucson, A. T.

DAVIS & BARELLA.

2a3t. La Mesilla, N. M

THOMAS M YERKES,

WHOLESLE AND RETAIL MERCHANT

Tubac, A. T.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, which will be sold reasonable and a LIBERAL CREDIT GIVEN. Grain taken in exchange, for goods at market prices.

Jan 1st 1868. tf.

P. R. Tully. Estevan Ochoa.

TULLY & OCHOA.

Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

—o—

HEREBY give notice to their friends and the public generally that they have received direct from the East a full and complete stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c. and are prepared to sell at as reasonable terms as any merchants in the Territory. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Jan. 1st 1869.

Hiram S. Stevens. Sidney R. DeLong. Samuel Hughes

HIRAM S. STEVENS & CO.

Camp Crittenden, A. T.

WOULD respectfully give notice to the trading public in and around Camp Crittenden, that we have just received a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, DRUGS, MEDICINES and all kinds of necessary articles, for OFFICERS, SOLDIERS and CITIZENS

Direct from San Francisco.

which we propose to sell to all at the very LOWEST PRICES

at our new store, at Camp Crittenden, Arizona.

Jan1, 1869.

William Zeckendorf, Tucson, A. T.

Aaron Zeckendorf Albuquerque N. M. Louis Zeckendorf No 19 Dey St. N. Y

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL DEALERS

IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS & CAPS
CARPETS
MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES.
FANCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c &c

NEW MEXICAN CARPETS and BLNKETS,

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of every class of goods suitable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods, and being in market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from this Territory as also from Sonora, to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhere

---

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

ARIZONA

AND

SONORA

PRODUCE.

Produce of Arizona and Sonora, taken on commission and sold to the best advantage or those who favor us with their confidence.

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

Tucson, A. T. April 1, 1869

Agents Wanted. $10 a day

—:o:—

TWO $10 MAPS FOR $4. LLOYD'S

PATENT REVOLVING DOUBLE MAPS.

Two Continents, America and Europe, and America with the United States portion on an immense scale.

Colored—in 4000 Counties.

THESE great Maps, now just completed, 64 x 62 inches large, show every place of importance, all Railroads to date, and the latest alterations in the various European States. These Maps are needed in every School and family in the land—they occupy the space of one Map, and by means of the Reverser, either side can be thrown front, and any part brought level to the eye. County Rights and large discount given to good Agents.

Apply for Circulars, Terms, and send money for and see Sample Maps first, if not sold taken back on demand. J. T. LLOYD.

Jy24;4w. 23 Cortlandt Street, N. Y.

WORDS OF WISDOM

FOR YOUNG MEN,

On the Ruling Passion in Youth and Early Manhood, with SELF HELP for the Erring and unfortunate. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge.

Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. jy24,tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINES. Work will be resumed on an extensive scale as soon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grant, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief at the request of the undersigned. All just and legitimate claims against the Company will be settled upon resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY. President Mowry Silver Mining Co.

New York, Otob, '67.

NOTICE.

Territory of Arizona, } County of Pima. }

To the unknown heirs of Thomas F. McLean deceased, their guardians, agents, &c,, and all other persons interested:

You are hereby notified that upon a final settlement of the estate of said deceased, had in the Probate Court of said County and Territory, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1869, a balance of nine hundred and thirteen dollars and eighty-eight cents, was found due said estate, and remaining in the hands of Soloman Warner, the administrator thereof.

The undersigned having been appointed by said Probate Court, as an agent to take possession and charge of said moneys—and having given bond as required by law, will hold the same for the term of one year subject to the claim and demand of the lawful heirs of said deceased.

At the expiration of one year, said moneys if uncalled for, will be paid into the Territorial Treasury of said Territory in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided.

Tucson, March 15th 1869.

JOHN B. ALLEN Agent and 12-4f Territorial Treasurer.

FH Goodwin Adam Sanders

GOODWIN & SANDERS,

Dealers in General Merchandise TUCSON, A. T.

—o—

HAVE this day on hand and are constantly receiving, a large stock of goods selected

EXPRESSLY FOR THIS MARKET,

consisting in part of

Dry Goods and Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Military Furnishing goods of all descriptions, Staple and Fancy Goods, Belts, Pistols, Powder, Percussion caps, &c., &c., which they will sell cheap for cash.

Thankful for past favors they respectfully solicit continuance of public patronage.

Jan. 1, 186 .1